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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Conclusion of the Wirz Military Commission.

The Records and Finding in the Hands of the Judge-Advocate General.

Rumor that Wirz is to be Hanged To-morrow.

His Counsel Interceding in His Behalf.

The Freedmen and the Sea Island Property.

Late Intelligence from Mexico—Juarez at El Paso.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 25.

THE WIRZ MILITARY COMMISSION.

The Military Commission in the case of WIRZ concluded its labors yesterday, agreed upon its finding, and the record was to-day placed in the hands of Judge-Advocate-Gen. HOLT. The verdict of the court cannot of course be known until it is approved by the President, although a rumor comes back here from Boston this afternoon, that WIRZ is to be hung on Friday. His spiritual adviser visited him to-day and advised him to prepare for the worst. WIRZ does not believe his sentence will be death. He says the government, to be consistent, must hang R. B. WINDER, too.

INTERCEDING FOR WIRZ.

Mr. LOUIS SCHADE, counsel for Capt. WIRZ, was at the President's house to-night to intercede in behalf of his client. He is apprehensive that the Military Commission have found him guilty of all the charges, and therefore is desirous of saving him from the death penalty. Although Mr. SCHADE's fears may be well grounded, several days will probably elapse before the result of the trial will be promulgated. The President has not yet acted on the record presented by the commission.

THE SEA ISLAND PROPERTY AND THE FREEDMEN.

An influential body of citizens of the States of South Carolina and Florida, accompanied by some Northern gentlemen in high official position, called upon the President to-day, and urged him to rescind his order with regard to the Sea Island property and freedmen. The recision of the order is recommended also by Gov. JOHNSON, of Georgia. The President declined to interfere with the order, at all events until he shall receive the report of Gen. HOWARD, who is now, under the order referred to, investigating the condition of freedmen's affairs upon the islands. In the course of the interview, the President stated that he was opposed to the plan of colonization of the freedmen, believing that by contact with the white people their intellects would be developed and sharpened, and their condition in all things improved.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Positive information has been received here that President JUAREZ was at El Paso, in the State of Chihuahua, on the 26th of September. As the time required for communication with Chihuahua is twenty days, the declaration of MAXIMILIAN, dated the 2d of October, that the cause which President JUAREZ upheld had been abandoned, and that he had departed from his native soil, is not believed to be true, nor is it credited in diplomatic circles that JUAREZ has sanctioned, as has been stated, the Imperial Mexican Express Company.

THE VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

A statement appears in a New-York paper that Gen. FRY attempted to overreach the Secretray of War and Gen. GRANT in the matter of the Veteran Reserve Corps. Gen. FRY's recommendation in the matter was, that the corps either be recruited to its full strength, and thus rendered efficient, or that the present skeleton organization be discharged.

VETERAN RESERVE CORPS OFFICERS.

An examination of the officers of the Veteran Reserves discloses the fact that 2 per cent. of them are disabled from wounds, 14 per cent. from disease, and 4 per cent. from accidental fractures, etc.

OFFICERS OF COLORED TROOPS.

The board to examine officers for colored troops recently sitting in Washington has been dissolved by order of the War Department, and a new board organized, consisting of Brevet Brig.-Gen. A. H. MORGAN, Colonel of the Third Regiment United States Veteran Volunteers, First Army Corps; Lieut.-Col. M. F. GALLAGHER, Seventh Regiment Veteran Volunteers; Lieut.-Col. M. P. BUFFUM, Ninth Veteran Volunteers; and Surgeon THOMAS F. BETTON, First Regiment Veteran Volunteers. The board will meet in Baltimore for examination of candidates for appointment of officers of the United States Veteran Volunteers, First Army Corps, and United States Colored Troops.

ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Col. T. P. BOWERS, Adjutant-General at headquarters of the armies of the United States, left for Illinois to-day on a brief leave of absence, richly earned by years of the most efficient service. Col. BOWERS is an officer whose rare business qualifications have not only rendered him extremely valuable to the service, but whose urbanity of manner has made the headquarters of the army in this city one of the most accessible and agreeable of places for all persons who have legitimate business there.

PERSONAL.

Hon. D. W. GOOCH, Ex-member of Congress and Naval Officer of the port of Boston, Maj.-Gen. PALMER, of Kentucky, Hon. SAMUEL HOOPER, of Boston, Col. GREENE, of the Boston *Post*, and Senator WILLIAMS, of Oregon, are in the city.

THE CASE OF COL. BRISCOE.

The record of the court-martial which tried Gen. BRISCOE is now before the Secretary of War for review and approval.

RESIGNATION OF MR. ORTON.

Mr. ORTON to-day resigned his position as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and there is little if any doubt he will be succeeded by E. A. ROLLINS, now the Deputy Commissioner.

ORDER IN RELATION TO COURTS-MARTIAL.

The War Department has ordered Judge-Advocates of courts-martial, courts of inquiry and military commissions, to insert the names in full in all certificates of attendance given to persons summoned as witnesses or employed as interpreters, and in the case of an officer, his rank and regiment, in order that the Quartermaster who pays accounts on such certificates may be possessed of the requisite data.

SENTENCED TO BE CASHIERED, BUT ALLOWED TO RESIGN.

The sentence of the court-martial in the case of Assistant Quartermaster A. L. THOMAS is to-day promulgated. The defendant was tried upon three charges, severally, for conduct to the prejudice of [good order and military discipline, violation of the thirty-ninth article of war and disobedience of orders. The specifications are, substantially, that he applied government funds to his own use, and that being a disbursing officer, Chief Quartermaster of the Fifth Army Corps, he did, on the 5th day of May, 1865, in Washington, frequent a gambling-house and there bet and play at the game of hazard called faro, and did thereat lose to gamblers $1,700 government funds, in his hands, and for which he was accountable as such disbursing officer. The court found Col. THOMAS guilty on each charge and specification, and sentenced him to be cashiered. The Secretary of War approved the finding and sentence, but in consideration of the previous good character of the accused, the sentence is remitted, and he is allowed to resign.

MUSTERING OUT OF PAYMASTERS.

Orders will shortly be issued by the War Department, directing the muster-out of twenty-nine additional Paymasters. Decrease of the Pay Department force is likely to take place before the first of December.

PARDONED.

Among the specially pardoned to-day was MILLEDGE L. BONHAM, of South Carolina, ex-member of the National Congress, ex-member of the rebel Congress, Ex-Governor of South Carolina, and ex-rebel Brigadier-General.

RECEIPTS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of internal revenue to-day were $829,000.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Quartermaster's Department has thus far realized between six and eight millions of dollars from the sale of now-useless army appurtenances.

Speech by Gen. Banks—The Question of his Citizenship.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 25.

Gen. BANKS spoke this evening in the Town Hall, Malden, to an immense audience. Much interest was manifested in what he might say, as it was generally understood he would reply to the attack made upon him last week by WENDELL PHILLIPS in the lecture "The South Victorious."

The General dwelt at some length upon the question that had been raised touching his rights of citizenship in Massachusetts, because he was not sure whether the people of his district were satisfied in their own minds whether he was a citizen or not. His explanation covered his whole course of life since he left the State five years ago. In explanation of his connection with the New-Orleans bar, he said he was admitted by virtue of his being a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. The only oath he was called upon to take was that he had never taken up arms against the authority of the Federal Government. In allusion to the aspersions of PHILLIPS in reference to his course in Louisiana, who asserted that he was followed by the curses of every loyal man in Louisiana, Gen. BANKS said that his administration in that State was in direct and religious conformity to the orders of Mr. LINCOLN. There was not an act in his life in connection with the freedmen of Louisiana which, when properly presented, would not receive the approval of the people of Massachusetts of all parties. There was not a single order, regulation or principle in his policy that would not be approved, when properly explained, by every good man and woman in the country. He had heard that it had been asserted by a man of large oratorical powers, that a Major-General had withheld the pay of colored soldiers on the pretence of supporting their families and of providing them with schools. This unquestionably referred to him; and he would answer it by saying emphatically, there was not a single word of truth in such an assertion. He had never withheld money from colored soldiers for any reason. On the contrary, he had provided them with houses, established schools, and when he left Louisiana, there were 20,000 negroes, freed by his own proclamation, in the day and Sunday schools in that State. Gen. BANKS did not claim to belong to that class of men who think they can, by the power of their intellect and the force of their oratory, control affairs better than Providence, or see into futurity with unerring vision. No man, whatever his capacity, can change to falsehood or turn the currents of history. He did not hesitate to say that whatever judgment may be passed upon other of his public acts, his course in Louisiana, properly understood, will be regarded as the most honorable and useful of his life.

The remainder of the speech was mainly a repetition of that delivered by Gen. BANKS last week in Music Hall.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Oct. 23.

Information has been received at this place that the propeller *C. C. Leary*, is in Hatteras Inlet, in a disabled condition.

The double turret monitor *Tonawanda*, has arrived from Philadelphia.

The schooner *Whitney Long* is aground near Crany Island.

Two hundred beeves (government property) will be sold at Camp Hamilton to-morrow, by order of Col. CURRY, Chief Commissary.

Heavy fires are raging in the woods in Nansemond and Princess Anne Counties.

Disasters.

Schooner *Thomas Page*, from Roanoke Island, was wrecked on Rum Cay—no date. Crew saved and taken to Hassan.

The schooner before reported in contact off Cape Cod with the schooner *S. A. Taylor*, was the *Harriet Matilda*, from Baltimore, coal laden, for Boston. She sunk. Crew saved.

Bark *Emily*, of New-York, from Cow Bay for Savannah, coal laden, foundered at sea forty miles south of Scatarie. Captain and crew picked up by tug *Louisa* and taken to Lingan, C. B. The *Emily* registered 230 tons, was built at Wells, Me., in 1849, and was owned by PECK & CHURCH of this city.

Schooner *Villant*, from New-York, was at Nassau on the 17th inst., with loss of rudder.

Non-Arrival of the Africa.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Oct. 25—12:30 P. M.

A steamer was signaled to the eastward early this evening, but has since gone.

The *Africa*, from Liverpool, with two days later dates, has not yet arrived.

The Murder at Pit Hole.

PIT HOLE, Penn., Wednesday, Oct. 25.

The Coroner's Jury to-day found SIMPSON guilty of the murder of MACINTYRE. There is considerable excitement, and the friends of the deceased are endeavoring to obtain possession of the prisoner, with the view of summary punishment; but they are not likely to succeed, as the force guarding the prisoner is strong enough to insure his safety. He will leave to-night for Franklin.

The Knights Templar in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 25.

The Boston Encampment of Knights Templar paraded to-day in full regalia, to welcome and escort the delegation of the Monroe Commandery of Rochester, New-York, who make a brief stay in the city as guests of the Boston Knights. The latter turned out in full ranks, and with their Rochester brethren made an interesting and imposing display. The Rochester Commandery leave for home to-morrow afternoon.

Arrest of a Counterfeiter.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 25.

A man giving his name as CHARLES GRAY, from New-York, attempted to pass $500 in counterfeit $50 greenbacks, at the First National Bank in this city, this afternoon. Upon being informed that the bills were counterfeit, he seized the roll and ran from the bank. He was pursued and captured by the police. Before he was arrested he threw away the $500, together with a roll containing $400 more. The bills are splendidly executed.

Meeting in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 25.

There was a large meeting of the friends of the Baltimore Association for the Moral and Educational Improvement of the Colored People held to-night. J. BEVEN BRAITHWAITE, of England, Bishop MCILVAINE, of Ohio, and others spoke.

Thanksgiving in Maine and New-Hampshire.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 25.

Thanksgiving has been appointed in Maine for November 23, and in New-Hampshire for November 30.

Movements of Cotton.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Oct. 25.

Fourteen hundred and twenty bales of cotton have passed for Cincinnati in two days and 250 for St. Louis.

A POLICEMAN TAKING THE LAW INTO HIS OWN HANDS.—About midnight on Tuesday two young bloods, rather exhilarated, in passing down Broadway, near Astor-place, amused themselves by upsetting an ash-barrel in the street. An officer of the Fifteenth Precinct pursued and arrested them both. Taking them back to the spot, he required them either to shovel back the ashes into the barrel or go with him to the station-house. "No station-house for us," said the youngsters, and accordingly they set to work, the policeman standing by to witness their labor. One did his work very reluctantly; the other in the best natured manner possible. He politely demanded the officer's number, remarking that possibly some day he might require a recommendation to the street department.

THE PRIVATEERS.

The Great Questions at Issue Between England and the United States.

Important Diplomatic Correspondence Between Earl Russell and Mr. Adams.

DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS OF NEUTRALS.

The Concession of Belligerent Rights.

Responsibility of Great Britain for Losses Inflicted Upon Our Commerce.

We find in our London files the following interesting and important correspondence between Earl RUSSELL and Mr. ADAMS concerning the several questions at issue between the Governments of England and the United States. The subjects referred to have been before the public of both countries ever since the rebellion broke out, but they have never hitherto received the full discussion to which they are subjected in this correspondence. Considering the gravity of the topics and the bearing of the discussion upon the prospective relations of the two nations, its importance can scarcely be overstated.

NO. I.

MR. ADAMS TO EARL RUSSELL.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, April 7.

MY LORD: I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter addressed to the Secretary of State at Washington by the Consul of the United States at Rio Janeiro, Mr. MONROE, making a report of the depredations committed upon the commerce of the United States by the vessel known in the port of London as the *Sea King*, but since transformed into the *Shenandoah* by a process already fully explained in a note which I had the honor to address to your Lordship on the 18th of November last.

I regret to be obliged to add that this same vessel has been, since the date of Mr. MONROE's letter, heard of at Melbourne, from which place further details of similar outrages have been received. The particulars have been communicated to my government, but there has not yet been sufficient time for me to obtain its instructions in regard to them. I cannot doubt, however, that they will be the same in substance as those embraced in the last dispatch.

Were there any reasons to believe that the operations carried on in the ports of Her Majesty's kingdom and its dependencies to maintain and extend this systematic depredation upon the commerce of a friendly people had been materially relaxed or prevented, I should not be under the painful necessity of announcing to your Lordship the fact that *my government cannot avoid entailing upon the government of Great Britain the responsibility for this damage.* It is impossible to be insensible to the injury that may yet be impending from the part which the British steamer *City of Richmond* has had in being suffered to transport with impunity from the port of London men and supplies, to place them on board of the French-built steam-ram *Olinthe*, alias *Stonewall*, which has, through a continuously fraudulent process, succeeded in eluding several governments of Europe, and in escaping from this hemisphere, on its errand of mischief in the other.

I am by no means insensible to the efforts which have already been made, and are yet making, by her Majesty's government to put a stop to such outrages in this kingdom and its dependencies. Neither can I permit myself to doubt the favorable disposition of her ministers to maintain amicable relations with the government which I represent.

Whilst perfectly ready to bear testimony to the promptness with which all the numerous remonstrances and representations which it has been my painful duty heretofore to submit have been met and attended to by your Lordsh p, it is, at the same time, impossible for me to dispute the fact that the *hostile policy which it is the object of all this labor to prevent has not only not been checked, but is even now going into execution with more and more complete success.*

That policy, I trust, I need not point out to your Lordship, is substantially *the destruction of the whole mercantile navigation belonging to the people of the United States.* The nature of the process by which this is coming about may readily be appreciated by a brief examination of the returns of the registered tonnage of Her Majesty's kingdom for the last six years. I have the honor to append to this note a tabular statement of the number of merchant ships built, and of the tonnage owned in the United States, which have been transferred to British owners in the successive years beginning with 1858 and ending in 1864, so far as the materials at hand from the official reports of the two governments can supply the information.

I trust that it will be needless for me to do more than to point out to your Lordship the inference deducible from this statement, to wit: *That the United States commerce is rapidly vanishing from the face of the ocean, and that that of Great Britain is multiplying in nearly the same ratio.* Furthermore, it is my painful duty to suggest that this process is going on *by reason of the action of British subjects, in cooperation with emissaries of the insurgents*, who have supplied from the ports of Her Majesty's kingdom all the materials, such as vessels, armament, supplies, and men, indispensable to the effective prosecution of this result on the ocean. So far as I am aware, not a single vessel has been engaged in these depredations, excepting such as have been so furnished. Unless, indeed, I might except one or two passenger steamers belonging to persons in New-York, forcibly taken possession of whilst at Charleston in the beginning of the war, feebly armed and very quickly rendered useless for any aggressive purpose. It may then, on the face of this evidence, be fairly assumed as true that Great Britain, as a national power, is in point of fact acquiring the entire maritime commerce of the United States by reason of the acts of a portion of Her Majesty's subjects engaged in carrying on war against them on the ocean during a time of peace between the two countries. I deeply regret to be constrained to add that every well-meant effort of Her Majesty's Government to put a stop to this extraordinary state of things down to this time has proved almost entirely fruitless.

I would most respectfully invite your Lordship to produce in the history of the world a parallel case to this of endurance of one nation of injury done to it by another, *without bringing on the gravest complications.* That in this case no such event has followed has been owing, in the main, to a full conviction that Her Majesty's Government has never been animated by any aggressive disposition toward the United States; but, on the contrary, that it has steadily endeavored to discountenance, and, in a measure, to check, the injurious and malevolent operations of many of her subjects. But whilst anxious to do full justice to the amicable intentions of Her Majesty's Ministers, and on that account to forbear from recourse to any but the most friendly and earnest appeals to reason and to their sense of justice for the rectification of these wrongs, it is impossible to resist the conviction that *heretofore their measures, however well intended, have never proved effective to remedy the evil complained of.* Prompt to acquit them of any design, I am reluctantly compelled to acknowledge the belief that practically this evil had its origin in the first step taken, which never can be regarded by my government in any other light than as precipitate, of acknowledging persons as a belligerent Power on the ocean before they had a single vessel of their own to show floating upon it. The result of that proceeding has been that the Power in question, so far as it can be entitled to the name of a belligerent on the ocean at all, *was actually created in consequence of the recognition, and not before:* and all that it has subsequently attained of such a position has been through the labor of the subjects of the very country which gave it the shelter of that title in advance. Neither is the whole case stated even now. The results equally show that the ability to continue these operations with success during the whole term of four years that the war has continued has been exclusively owing to the opportunity to make use of this granted right of a belligerent in the courts and the ports and harbors of the very Power that furnished the elements of its existence in the outset. In other words, the kingdom of Great Britain cannot but be regarded by the government I have the honor to represent as not only having given birth to this naval belligerent, but also as having nursed and maintained it to the present hour.

In view of all these circumstances I am instructed, whilst insisting on the protest heretofore solemnly entered against that proceeding, further respectfully to represent to your Lordship that, in the opinion of my government, the grounds on which Her Majesty's government have rested their defence against the responsibility incurred in the manner hereinbefore stated, for the evils that have followed, however strong they might have heretofore been considered, have now failed, by a practical reduction of all the ports heretofore temporarily held by the insurgents. Hence the President looks with confidence to Her Majesty's government for an early and effectual removal of all existing causes of complaint on this score, whereby the foreign commerce of the United States may be again placed in a situation to enjoy the rights to which it is entitled on the ocean in peace and safety, free from annoyance from the injurious acts of any of Her Majesty's subjects, perpetrated under the semblance of belligerent rights.

I am further instructed to invite the attention of your Lordship to another subject in this immediate connection. From the beginning of this war the armed vessels of Her Majesty have continued to enjoy full and free pratique in the waters of the United States. They have been welcomed in just the same friendly manner as has been heretofore customary when there was no exclusion of the same class of ships of the United States from the waters of Great Britain. It is the opinion of the President that the time has come when it may be asked, not only with strict right, but also with entire comity, when the reciprocity in these hospitalities is to be restored. It is the expectation that the naval force of the United States will be augmented on or about the beginning of next month, when this question may become one of some interest. I am, therefore, directed to solicit information from your Lordship as to the reception which these vessels may expect in the ports of this kingdom. I pray, &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

NO. II.

EARL RUSSELL TO MR. ADAMS.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your note of the 7th April, forwarding a copy of a letter addressed by the Consul of the United States at Rio de Janeiro to his government, upon the proceedings of a vessel called the *Sea King*, or *Shenandoah*, which vessel you state has since been heard of at Melbourne, whence details have been received of outrages committed by her on the commerce of the United States. You then proceed to say, "Were there any reasons to believe that the operations carried on in the ports of Her Majesty's kingdom and its dependencies to maintain and extend this systematic depredation upon the commerce of a friendly people had been materially relaxed or prevented," you would not have had to announce to me "the fact that your government cannot avoid entailing upon the Government of Great Britain the responsibility of this damage."

A British steamer, the *City of Richmond*, is next alluded to as having been allowed to take supplies from the port of London, and to place them on board a French-built steam-ram known as the *Stonewall*, and you found upon the circumstances to which you have thus alluded a charge against Great Britain of not only not checking improper depredations on United States commerce, but of aiming at the destruction of the whole mercantile navigation belonging to the people of the United States; and while giving credit to Her Majesty's government for endeavoring to check illicit proceedings of British subjects, you allege that the measures adopted in this respect by Her Majesty's government have never proved effective, and that the evil of which you complain has its origin in the fact that Her Majesty's government recognized the persons in arms against the United States as belligerents, and thereby improperly gave them a status which has led to a long continuance of hostilities; but as the ports held by them have fallen into the power of the United States, the President looked with confidence to a removal by Her Majesty's government of this ground of complaint.

You conclude by expressing a hope that the ships-of-war of the United States will be welcomed in British waters in the same friendly manner as has been heretofore customary.

Allow me to observe, in the first place, that I can never admit that *the duties of Great Britain toward the United States are to be measured by the losses which the trade and commerce of the United States may have sustained.* The question is not what losses the United States have sustained by the war, but whether in difficult and extraordinary circumstances the government of Her Majesty have performed faithfully and honestly the duties which international law and their own municipal law imposed upon them.

Let me remind you that when the civil war in America broke out so suddenly, so violently, and so extensively, that event, in the preparation of which Great Britain had no share, caused nothing but detriment and injury to Her Majesty's subjects. Great Britain had previously carried on a large commerce with the Southern States of the Union, and had procured there the staple which furnished materials for the industry of millions of her people.

Had there been no war the existing treaties with the United States would have secured the continuance of a commerce mutually advantageous and desirable. But what was the first act of the President of the United States? He proclaimed, on the 19th of April, 1861, the blockade of the ports of seven States of the Union. But he could lawfully interrupt the trade of neutrals with the Southern States upon one ground only, namely, that the Southern States were carrying on war against the Government of the United States; in other words, that they were belligerents.

Her Majesty's Government, on hearing of these events, had only two courses to pursue, namely, that of acknowledging the blockade and proclaiming the neutrality of Her Majesty, or that of refusing to acknowledge the blockade, and insisting upon the rights of Her Majesty's subjects to trade with the ports of the South.

Her Majesty's Government pursued the former course, as at once the most just and the most friendly to the United States.

It is obvious, indeed, that the course of treating the vessels of the Southern States as piratical vessels, and their crews as pirates, would have been to renounce the character of neutrals and to take part in the war. Nay, it would have been doing more than the United States themselves, who have never treated the prisoners they have made, either by land or sea, as rebels and pirates, but as prisoners of war, to be detained until regularly exchanged.

So much as to the step which you say your government can never regard "as otherwise than precipitate," of acknowledging the Southern States as belligerents.

It was, on the contrary, *your own government which, in assuming the belligerent right of blockade, recognized the Southern States as belligerents.* Had they not been belligerents, the armed ships of the United States would have had no right to stop a single British ship upon the high seas.

The next complaint (often repeated, I must admit,) is, that vessels built in British ports, and afterward equipped with an armament sent from the British coast, have injured, and, according to your account, almost destroyed the mercantile marine of the United States.

Now, the only question that can be put on this subject is, whether Great Britain has performed faithfully the duties incumbent upon her. I must here ask you to recollect that our Foreign Enlistment Act, as well as your Foreign Enlistment Act, requires proof that the vessel has been or is about to be equipped or armed within our dominions for the purpose of assisting a State or a body of men making war on a State in amity with Her Majesty. In the case of the *Alabama*, which is always referred to as affording the strongest ground of complaint against Her Majesty's Government, the papers affording evidence of a design to equip the ship for the Confederate service were furnished to me by you on the 22d, and more completely on the 24th of July, 1862. They were reported upon by the law officers on the 29th of that month; but on that very morning the *Alabama* was taken to sea on the false pretence of a trial trip.

I contend that in that case, as in all others, Her Majesty's Government faithfully performed their obligations as neutrals. It must be recollected that the Foreign Enlistment Act, though passed in the year 1819, had never been actually put in force, and that it is still doubtful whether the evidence furnished by you on the 22d and 24th of July, though it was deemed a sufficient ground for detaining the *Alabama*, would have been found sufficient to procure a conviction from a jury, or even a charge in favor of condemnation of the vessel from a Judge. Again, I repeat, the whole question resolves itself into this, whether the British Government faithfully and conscientiously performed their duties as neutrals, or whether they, from any motives whatever, were guilty of a grave neglect of those duties.

Upon this point it might be sufficient for me to appeal to the prejudiced judgment formed and expressed at the time by Mr. SEWARD, after every material fact had been communicated to him by your dispatches of the 25th and 31st of July and the 1st of August, 1862. Writing to yourself on the 13th of August, 1863, he expressed the President's approval of the action which you had taken with respect to the *Oreto* and the *Alabama*, (then called "No. 290,") and added: "You will on proper occasions make known to Earl RUSSELL the satisfaction which the President has derived from the just and friendly proceedings and language of the British Government in regard to these subjects."

In maintaining this view of our duties, I have the satisfaction of thinking that Her Majesty's Government are supported by some of the highest authorities in the United States. In 1815 a correspondence began between the ministers representing Spain and Portugal and the United States Government respecting the practice of fitting out privateers in the ports of the United States, and putting them under a foreign flag and cruising against Spanish commerce. In January, 1817, Señor ONIS, Spanish Minister at Washington, says: "It is notorious that, although the speculative system of fitting out privateers and putting them under a foreign flag, one disavowed by all nations, for the purpose of destroying Spanish commerce, has been more or less pursued in all the ports of the Union, it is more especially to those of New-Orleans and Baltimore, where the greatest violations of the respect due to a friendly nation, and, if I may say so, of that due to themselves, have been committed, whole squadrons of pirates having been out from thence, in violation of the solemn treaty existing between the two nations, and bringing back to them the fruits of their piracies, without being yet checked in these courses, either by the reclamations I have made, those of His Majesty's Consul, or the decisive and judicious orders issued by the President for that purpose."

It does not appear that any compensation was ever made for any of these seizures.

But the remonstrances of Portugal are still more applicable.

On the 8th of March, 1815, Senhor T. Corres de Serra brought to the knowledge of the United States Government the case of three Portuguese ships which had been captured by privateers fitted out in the United States, manned by American crews, and commanded by American Captains, though under insurgent colors, and he demanded satisfaction and indemnification for the injury which had been done to Portuguese subjects, as well as to the insult which had been offered to the Portuguese flag. To this letter the American Secretary of State, after reciting the complaint of the Portuguese Minister, replies as follows: "The government of the United States having used all the means in its power to prevent the fitting out and arming of vessels in their ports to cruise against any nation with whom they are at peace, and having faithfully carried into execution the laws enacted to preserve inviolate the neutral and pacific obligations of this Union, cannot consider itself bound to indemnity individual foreigners for losses by capture over which the United States have neither control or jurisdiction. For such events no nation can in principle, nor in practice, hold itself responsible." The Secretary of State who signed this dispatch bore a name most honorably known in the annals of the United States—the name of ADAMS.

The remaining events to be noticed in the history of the answer given by the United States to the complaints of Portugal during the wars of South America, and by Great Britain to the United States in the present war, may be recorded without any fear of comparison on the part of the government of Her Majesty.

On the 20th April, 1818, the amended act, known as the "American Foreign Enlistment Act," was passed.

On the 24th of November of that year, the Portuguese Minister, being asked by Mr. ADAMS to "furnish a list of the names of the persons chargeable with a violation of the laws of the United States, in fitting out and arming a vessel within the United States for the purpose of cruising against the subjects of his sovereign, and of the witnesses by whose testimony the charge could be substantiated," replied to the following effect:

He had found with sorrow multiplied proofs that many of the armed ships which had committed depredations on the property of Portuguese subjects were owned by citizens of the United States, had been fitted in ports of the Union, and had entered in several ports of the Union, and captured ships and cargoes by unlawful means. Many of these citizens of the United States had the misfortune of believing that they did a meritorious action in supporting foreign insurrections, and offered great difficulties in the way of every prosecution instituted by a foreign minister. Prosecutions were ordered by the government of the United States, but did not appear to have had much effect in checking the depredations complained of.

In March, 1819, the Portuguese Minister alleges that, in contrast to the Spanish insurgents, who had ports and a long line of coast at their disposal, ARTIGAS, the chief whose flag was borne by United States' privateers, was wandering with his followers in the island mountains of Corrientes. The "Artigan flag," he continues, "which has not a foot length of sea shore in South America where it can show itself, is freely and frequently waving in the port of Baltimore; Artigan cockades were frequently met within that city in the hats of American citizens unworthy of that name."

In another note dated the 23d of November, 1819, the Portuguese Minister says: "I do justice to, and am grateful for, the proceedings of the Executive in order to put a stop to these depredations, but the evil is rather increasing. I can present to you, if required, a list of fifty Portuguese ships almost all richly laden, some of them East Indiamen, which have been taken by these people during the period of full peace. This is not the whole loss we have sustained, this list comprehending only those captures of which I have received official compiaints. The victims have been many more, besides violations of territory by landing and plundering ashore with shocking circumstances.

"One city alone on this coast," he says, "has armed 26 ships which prey on our vitals, and a week ago three armed ships of this nature were in that port waiting for a favorable occasion of sailing for a cruise."

In July, 1820, the Portuguese Minister proposed that the United States should appoint commissioners to confer and agree with commissioners of the Queen of Portugal in what reason and justice might demand.

But Mr. ADAMS again says that for wrongs committed in the United States territory, Portuguese subjects have a remedy in the courts of justice; but "for any acts of the citizens of the United States committed out of their jurisdiction and beyond their control, the Government of the United States is not responsible."

To this most just principle, which was again referred to by Mr. Secretary CLAYTON, and maintained against the Government of Portugal to this hour, the United States must be held still to adhere. No matter how many rich Portuguese ships were taken—no matter even what flag was borne by the vessels which took them—for these acts of the citizens of the United States, acting as the Captains, officers and crews of those cruisers, the United States Government declared itself not responsible. Nor was that government induced to depart from that ground by the urgent representations of the Portuguese Minister, in his letter to Mr. WEBSTER of the 7th of November, 1850, that "by due diligence on the part of the government of the United States, the evil might have been prevented," and that "the fitting out of these vessels was not checked by all the means in the power of the government, but that there was a neglect of the necessary means of suppressing these expeditions. With regard to Spain the case was somewhat different, as the United States had many outstanding claims against the Government of Spain; and, on the other hand, the claims of Spain were rested upon the interpretation placed by her on her treaty with the United States. The claims of the United States were used as a set off against the claims of Spain, on account of the depredations committed by the United States cruisers commanded by United States Captains, and in respect of other matters; and both orders of claims were renounced and abandoned by a treaty between Spain and the United States, concluded on the 22d of February, 1819.

Before I refer to the conduct of Great Britain during the present civil war, I must for a moment allude to an address of President MONROE in regard to the South American insurrection: "The revolutionary movement in the Spanish provinces in this hemisphere attracted the attention and excited the sympathy of our fellow-citizens from its commencement." Such is the statement of President MONROE in his special message of the 8th of March, 1822. It must be acknowledged that in this country the gallantry of the people of the Southern States, in their endeavors to give those States an independent position in the world, excited a large amount of sympathy. It must be acknowledged also that the desire of large profits from the sale of cargoes induced many of the Queen's subjects to engage in blockade-running. But, on the other hand, it must be said that no British subject appears to have commanded a Confederate cruiser, while United States citizens seem frequently to have acted as Captains of the privateers which, under the flag of Buneos Ayres, or some other South American State, committed depredations on Spanish and Portuguese commerce. Nor was the vigilance of Her Majesty's Government at fault when, as in the case of the steam-rams built at Birkenhead for a Confederate agent, they were fully convinced that vessels of war were being constructed for purposes hostile to the United States. Indeed, so decided and so effective was the action of the government in detaining the vessels called the *El Tousson* and *El Monassir*, that it appears by the published Parliamentary reports that a member of Parliament charged the government with having done, and with having done on their own confession, what was illegal and unconstitutional, without law, without justification, and without excuse. Unfounded as that charge was, yet coming, as it appears, from high authority, it is obvious that nothing but the intimate conviction that those vessels were intended for Confederate vessels-of-war, that unless detained they would attempt to break the blockade of the United States squadrons, and that such an act might have produced the gravest complications, could have sustained the government under the weight of charges thus urged.

Let us compare this case, in which her Majesty's government detained and seized the ships, with that of the *Shenandoah*, to which you refer, in which they did not interfere.

The *Shenandoah* was formerly the *Sea King*, a merchant or passage steamship, belonging to a mercantile company. She was sold to a merchant, and soon afterwards cleared for China as a merchant ship; not a tittle of evidence was ever brought before Her Majesty's Government by you or any one else to show that she was intended for the service of the Confederates. Had it been alleged even that her decks were stronger than usual, apparently for the purpose of carrying guns, it might have been plausibly answered that the China seas abounded with pirates, and that guns were necessary in order to drive them off.

But it is said that guns and men were sent to meet a Confederate vessel at sea. So far as guns are concerned, this is not an offence against our laws; nor am I aware of any authority of international law according to which the British Government could be bound to prevent it. So far as men are concerned, they could not be interfered with, without evidence of an intention or engagement to serve as Confederate seamen, and no such evidence was ever offered to Her Majesty's Government. What if these guns and men were sent in a vessel which cleared for Bombay? Would it have been right for Her Majesty's Government, without evidence, to seize such a vessel? Would not proceedings thus unauthorized by law or by any legal grounds of suspicion have been loudly and universally condemned? It is true that arms were sent out to the *Olinde*, a French vessel, and that the *Sea King*, having changed its character at sea, appeared afterward as a Confederate ship of war. But in the words of Mr. ADAMS in 1818: "For such events no nation can in principle, nor does in practice, hold itself responsible." With regard to the export of arms sent by individuals in this country to vessels on the high seas, it must not be forgotten that the government and courts of the United States have always upheld the legality of this traffic. On the subject of certain memorials of British subjects sent to the Secretary of State of the United States during the revolutionary war, Mr. JEFFERSON says: "We have answered that our citizens have always been free to make, send, or export arms; that it is the constant occupation and livelihood of some of them. To suppress their callings, the only means, perhaps, of their subsistence, because a war exists in foreign and distant countries with which we have no concern, would hardly be expected. It would be hard in principle and impossible in practice."

This, be it recollected, was not the opinion of Mr. JEFFERSON alone; he wrote by the direction of Gen. (then President) WASHINGTON.

With respect to the alleged destruction of the mercantile navigation of the United States, it must be noted that it has been common to transfer American merchant ships, without change of cargo or of crew, nominally to British owners, in order to avoid the higher rates of insurance payable during war. With peace, the mercantile marine of the United States will, I have no doubt, be at least as numerous as before.

I am happy to see that you declare yourself by no means insensible to the efforts which Her Majesty's Government have made, and are still making, to put a stop to such outrages on this kingdom and its dependencies, and that you cannot permit yourself to doubt the favorable disposition of the Queen's ministers to maintain amicable relations with the Government of the United States; nay, further, you state that the avoidance of the gravest of complications "has been owing in the main to a full conviction that Her Majesty's Government has never been animated by any aggressive disposition toward the United States, but, on the contrary, that it has steadily endeavored to discountenance, and in a measure to check, the injurious and malevolent operations of many of her subjects." The question then really comes to this: *Is Her Majesty's Government to assume or be liable to a responsibility for conduct which Her Majesty's Government did all in their power to prevent and to punish?* A responsibility which Mr. ADAMS, on the part of the United States Government in the case of Portugal, positively, firmly and justly declined.

Have you considered to what this responsibility would amount?

Great Britain would become thereby answerable for every ship that may have left a British port, and have been found afterwards used by the Confederates as a ship of war; nay, more, for every cannon and every musket used by the Confederates on board any ship of war if manufactured in a British workshop.

I now come to that part of your letter which relates to the future.

The late successes of the United States armies give us every reason to hope for a speedy termination of the war. In such case the restrictions which have been imposed upon the vessels of the United States as belligerents will of course cease. In such case, also, it is to be presumed the cruisers and privateers of the Confederates will be at once sold and converted into merchant vessels. But the present state of affairs does not allow me to speak with certainty upon this point.

The questions remain, however, first, whether the United States vessels of war will be now allowed to come into the harbors of Her Majesty's dominions without other restrictions than those usual in times of peace; and another question closely connected with it, namely, whether the Confederates are still to be treated as belligerents.

My answers are the following:

In regard to the first question, Her Majesty's Government are quite willing that vessels of war of the United States shall be treated in the ports of Her Majesty in the same manner as Her Majesty's vessels of war are treated in the ports of the United States, with this single exception, that if an enemy's vessel of war should come into the same port, *the vessel which shall first leave the port shall not be pursued by its enemy till twenty-four hours shall have elapsed.*

Before answering the second question, I wish to know *whether the United States are prepared to put an end to the belligerent rights of search and capture of British vessels on the high seas?* Upon the answer to this question depends the course which Her Majesty's Government will pursue.

All that I can do further is to assure you that Her Majesty's Government, who have lamented so sincerely the continuance of this painful and destruct

The New-York Times, Thursday, October 26, 1865.

by a proclamation was not the only unprecedented proceeding resorted to by Her Majesty's Government for the purpose of creating a status which has since existence. It was deemed expedient at first to treat the insurgents as lawful belligerents, and to accord to them the rights of war. On the 24th of May, 1861, Her Majesty issued a proclamation declaring her royal intention to preserve a strict neutrality between the contending parties, and warning them not to violate the neutrality of the British territory, or to commit any act of hostility within the British jurisdiction. Now, this proclamation was unprecedented. Never before had a nation recognized the existence of belligerent rights in a rebellious people, except when the rebellion had assumed such proportions as to make it impossible for the government to suppress it. Such was not the case in the present instance. The rebellion had not assumed the proportions of a war. The Government was in full possession of the capital, and of the greater part of the country. The insurgents had not been recognized as a belligerent power by any nation. They had not been admitted into the family of nations. They had not been treated with by any foreign power. They had not been allowed to negotiate loans in any foreign country. They had not been permitted to establish a blockade of the ports in the possession of the United States. They had not been allowed to purchase vessels of war in any foreign country. They had not been allowed to fit out privateers in any foreign port. They had not been allowed to bring their prizes into any foreign port. They had not been allowed to purchase munitions of war in any foreign country. They had not been allowed to enlist troops in any foreign country. They had not been allowed to send ambassadors to any foreign country. They had not been allowed to receive ambassadors from any foreign country. They had not been allowed to enter into any treaty with any foreign country. They had not been allowed to do any act which could be construed into a recognition of their belligerent rights. They had not been allowed to do any act which could be construed into a recognition of their sovereignty. They had not been allowed to do any act which could be construed into a recognition of their nationality. They had not been allowed to do any act which could be construed into a recognition of their independence. They had not been allowed to do any act which could be construed into a recognition of their existence as a people. They had not been allowed to do any act which could be construed into a recognition of their existence as a power. They had not been allowed to do any act which could be construed into a recognition of their existence as a government. They had not been allowed to do any act which could be construed into a recognition of their existence as a state. They had not been allowed to do any act which could be construed into a recognition of their existence as a nation. They had not been allowed to do any act which could be construed into a recognition of their existence as a people. They had not been allowed to do any act which could be construed into a recognition of their existence as a race. They had not been allowed to do any act which could be construed into a recognition of their existence as a tribe. They had not been allowed to do any act which could be construed into a recognition of their existence as a horde. They had not been allowed to do any act which could be construed into a recognition of their existence as a band. They had not been allowed to do any act which could be construed into a recognition of their existence as a gang. They had not been allowed to do any act which could be construed into a recognition of their existence as a mob. They had not been allowed to do any act which could be construed into a recognition of their existence as a crowd. They had not been allowed to do any act which could be construed into a recognition of their existence as a throng. They had not been allowed to do any act which could be construed into a recognition of their existence as a multitude. They had not been allowed to do any act which could be construed into a recognition of their existence as a host. They had not been allowed to do any act which could be construed into a recognition of their existence as a legion. They had not been allowed to do any act which could be construed into a recognition of their existence as a regiment. They had not been allowed to do any act which could be construed into a recognition of their existence as a battalion. They had not been allowed to do any act which could be construed into a recognition of their existence as a company. They had not been allowed to do any act which could be construed into a recognition of their existence as a troop. They had not been allowed to do any act which could be construed into a recognition of their existence as a squadron. They had not been allowed to do any act which could be construed into a recognition of their existence as a battery. They had not been allowed to do any act which could be construed into a recognition of their existence as a corps. They had not been allowed to do any act which could be construed into a recognition of their existence as a division. They had not been allowed to do any act which could be construed into a recognition of their existence as a brigade

its deliberate refusal to obtain an enlargement of it power after existing remedies had proved unavailing.

With respect to that portion of your Lordship's note which appears to defend the existing legislation as having really proved adequate, I beg leave only to remark that it is sufficiently answered by the fact that you proceed to specify in proof of it mainly those cases in which Her Majesty's Government is admitted to have taken a responsibility of action beyond the law. While I have been always ready to bear testimony to the eminent ability of the action for which your Lordship appears to have assumed a grave responsibility, I am at a loss to perceive how this diminishes the force of the reasoning which would seek from the legitimate protection of the law of the land that performance of obligations which appears now to depend only on the courage of the Minister to transcend its limits.

And there I must pray permission to dwell a moment upon one passage of your Lordship's note which has excited a strong sense of surprise, not to say astonishment. In order that I may by no possibility be guilty of any misconstruction of the meaning of the language, I take the liberty, with your permission, to transfer the very words. They are these:

"You say, indeed, that the Government of the United States altered the law at the urgent request of the Portuguese minister.

But you forget that the law thus altered was the law of 1794, and that the law of 1818 then adopted was, in fact, as far as it was considered applicable to the circumstances and institutions of this country, the model of our Foreign Enlistment Act of 1819.

Surely, then, it is not enough to say that your government, at the request of Portugal, induced Congress to provide a new and more stringent law for the purpose of preventing depredations if Great Britain has already such a law. Had the law of the United States of 1818 not been already in its main provisions adopted by our legislature, you might reasonably have asked us to make a new law; but surely we are not bound to go on making new laws *ad infinitum* because new occasions arise."

If I do not rightly comprehend the tenor of your Lordship, I pray to be corrected when I assume it to be that an argument drawn from the precedent of the course of my government, in enacting a new law to meet the remonstrance of the Portuguese Minister, has no force in supporting the representation I make in the present instance, because these very provisions of American legislation have been already long since substantially adopted by Great Britain in the Enlistment Act, the very act which is now complained of as ineffective. In other words, your Lordship appears to take it for granted that Great Britain, having already passed a law as stringent and effective as that of the United States, is, therefore, justified in declining any proposal to go on amending it.

If this be in verity your position, I must pray your pardon if I hazard the remark, in reply, that you cannot have given to the respective statutes in question the benefit of that careful collation which the occasion would seem to require. If you had done so you must have noticed that, in point of fact, they are materially unlike. The British law is, as your Lordship states, a reënactment of that of the United States, but it does not adopt all of "its main provisions," as you seem to suppose. Singularly enough, it entirely omits those very same sections which were originally enacted in 1817, as a temporary law on the complaint of the Portuguese Minister, and were made permanent in that of 1818. It is in these very sections that our experience has shown us to reside the best preventive force in the whole law. I do not doubt, as I had the honor to remark in my former note, that if they had been also incorporated into the British statute, a large portion of the undertakings of which my government so justly complains would either have never been commenced, or, if commenced, would never have been executed. Surely it was not from any fault of the United States that these effective provisions of their own law failed to find a place in the corresponding legislation of Great Britain. But the occasion having arisen when the absence of some similar security was felt by my government to be productive of the most injurious effects, I cannot but think that it was not so unreasonable as your Lordship appears to assume, that it should hope to see a willingness in that of Great Britain to make a reciprocal legislation still more complete. In that hope it was destined to be utterly disappointed. Her Majesty's Government decided not so to act. Of that decision it is no part of my duty to complain. The responsibility for the injuries done to citizens of the United States by the subjects of a friendly nation, by reason of this refusal to respond, surely cannot be made to rest with them. It appears, therefore, necessarily to attach to the party making the refusal.

But if the examples thus set by Her Majesty's Government should come to be generally adopted, and the principles of neutrality upon which it rests be recognized as a part of the code of international law, then it is not difficult to foresee the probable consequence. A new era in the relations of neutrals to belligerents on the high seas will open. *Neutral ports, in that event, will before long become the true centres from which the most effective and dangerous enterprises against the commerce of belligerents may be contrived, fitted out and executed.* The existing restrictions upon the exploits of daring adventurers will rapidly become obsolete, and no new ones will be adopted. Ships, men and money will always be at hand for the service of any Power sufficiently strong to hold forth a probability of repayment in any form, or adroit enough to secure a share of the popular sympathy in its undertakings. *New Floridas, Alabamas, Shenandoahs* will appear on every sea. *If such be the recognized law, I will not undertake to affirm that the country which I have the honor to represent would not in the end be as able to accommodate itself to the new circumstances as Great Britain.* Whilst I cannot but think that every moderate statesman would deprecate such a change, which could hardly fail to increase the hazard of lamentable complications among the great maritime Powers, I cannot see an escape from it, if a nation itself possessing a marine so numerous and extensively dispersed decides to lead the way.

Entertaining these views, it appears scarcely necessary for me to follow your Lordship further in the examination of details of former precedents either in English or American history. I am happily relieved from any such necessity by learning the conclusions to which Her Majesty's Government have arrived. Understanding it to decline the proposal of arbitration, which I had the honor, under instructions, to present, in any form, for reasons assigned by your Lordship, I nevertheless am happy to be informed that "Her Majesty's Government are ready to consent to the appointment of a commission, to which shall be referred all claims arising during the late civil war which the two Powers shall agree to refer to the commissioners."

I have taken measures to make known, at the earliest moment, this proposal to my government, and shall ask permission to await the return of instructions before giving a reply.

Disclaiming all authority to express in advance any opinion on the part of my government, I pray, at the same time, your Lordship's attention to a single circumstance which, without a previous agreement upon the great principles of international law involved in this controversy, may raise a difficulty in the way of accepting the proposal. At a first glance it would appear as if it were, in substance, identically the same with that long ago made by the Portuguese Government to that of the United States. The essence of the answer returned in that case happens to have lately passed under your eye, since it is found incorporated in your Lordship's note. I trust I cannot be suspected of a desire to imply that in taking this step Her Majesty's Government could have sought to appear either as proposing, on the one hand, a measure which it foresaw must be declined, or, on the other, one which, if accepted, could be so accepted only at the risk of a charge of disowning the views and constitutional or international law maintained by my government in former times. It may, indeed, be that, in this view, I may, after explanation, find that I have misconceived the nature of your Lordship's proposal on the view which my government will take of it, in which case I pray you to excuse the suggestion, and consider it as made without authority, and solely in the hope of eliciting such explanation.

I take great satisfaction in concluding this note by cordially responding to your Lordship's request "to join with Her Majesty's Government in rejoicing that the war has ended without any rupture between the two nations which ought to be connected by the closest bonds of amity."

I likewise receive with great pleasure your Lordship's assurances that the efforts by which the government and Congress of my country have shaken off slavery "have the warmest sympathies of the people of these kingdoms."

If from painful observation in a service extended through four years, I cannot in candor yield my entire assent to this statement, as applied to a large and too influential portion of Her Majesty's subjects; if it has been my misfortune to observe in the process of so wonderful a revolution, a degree of coldness and apathy prevailing in many quarters, from which my countrymen had a right to expect warm and earnest sympathy; if throughout this great trial, the severity of which few not well versed in the nature of our institutions could fully comprehend, the voice of encouragement has too often emitted a doubtful sound, I yet indulge the hope that the result arrived at will ultimately correct the hasty and harsh judgments that flowed from lack of faith and of confidence in our fidelity to a righteous cause. Of the friendly disposition in this regard of the members of Her Majesty's Government, and especially of your Lordship, I have never permitted myself to doubt. And yet in the midst of the gravest of our difficulties, I cannot forget that even your Lordship was pleased, in an official published dispatch, to visit with the severity of your but too weighty censure, the greatest political measure of the late lamented President, that which, in fact, opened the only practicable way to the final attainment of the glorious end. Under such circumstances, I pray you not to be surprised if I am compelled not to disguise the belief that *with my government, as among my countrymen at large, there is still left a strong sense of injured feeling, which only time and the hope of a better understanding in future, hold out by the conciliatory strain in your Lordship's note, are likely to correct.* Recognizing most fully the justice and propriety of the joint policy marked out in your concluding sentence, I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1865.

Receipts of produce since our last: 34 bbls. Ashes, 9,780 bbls. Flour, 20 bbls. Corn Meal, 49,705 bushels Wheat, 111,608 bushels Corn, 33,221 bushels Rye, 39,400 bushels Oats, 21,200 bushels Barley, 1,800 bushels Malt, 515 pkgs. Provisions, and 849 bbls. Whisky.

COFFEE—Is in demand at former rates. We quote: Java, at 31c.@34c.; Rio, at 18¼c.@22¼c.; Maracaibo, at 22c.@23c.; Laguayra, at 21c.@24c.; St. Domingo, at 18¾c.@19¼c. ℔ lb. in gold.

COTTON—Is in good demand and firm, Middling closing at 58c.@60c. ℔ lb., (the latter an extreme rate.) for sales and resales since our last of 6,500 bales. The receipts at this port thus far in the current week have [illegible] bales, being a day, making 96,578 bales since the 1st inst., and 200,[illegible] bales since the 1st of September.

COAL—At the auction sales, to-day, 25,000 tons Scranton were disposed of by Messrs. J. H. DRAPER & Co., including 5,500 tons Lump Coal at $10@$10 90; 4,000 tons Steamboat Coal, at $10 12½@$10 20; 4,000 tons Grate Coal, at $10 62½@$10 87½; 3,500 tons Egg Coal, at $10@$10 75; 3,500 tons Stove Coal, at $10@$10 12½ ℔ ton of 2,240 lbs., deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J. Also, 25,000 tons Pittston by Messrs. BURDETT, JONES & Co., including 5,000 tons Lump Coal, at $10@$11; 7,000 tons Steamer Coal, at $11@$11 25; 5,000 tons Grate Coal, at $11 87½; 3,000 tons Egg Coal, at $11 62½@$11 65; 7,000 tons Stove Coal, at $11 75@$11 80; 3,000 tons Chestnut Coal, at $10@$11 ℔ ton of 2,240 lbs., deliverable at Newtaunk, the freight charges thence to this city being 70c. the ton. The sales to-day show a decline on the Scranton Coal of 10c.@$1 05 ℔ long ton, as compared with the prices realized at the preceding sale.

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange, to-day, is as follows: Jobbers' prices.—Brown Cottons—Stark A, 36½c.; Portsmouth P, 34½c.; U, 28c.; E, 30c.; Humboldt, 27c.; Plymouth Rock A, 31c.; D, 27½c.; Live Oak Light, 24c.; J, 27½c.; C, 31c.; A, 34c. Bleached Cottons—Lonsdale, 47½c.; Commonwealth S, 28c.; C, 23c.; D, 25c.; Prints—Merrimack, W and D, 34c.@32c.; Arnold's, 29c.; Garner, 32c.; Sprague's, 32c. Tickings—Amoskeag A, 36c.; B, 37½c.; C, 30c.; D, 45c. Stripes—Haymaker, 47½c.; Portsmouth, 37½c. Denims—Haymaker, 53½c.; Boston Manufacturing Company, 36½c. Corset Jeans—Quinebeng, 32½c. Canton Flannels—Aldrich and Rockland, 44c. Cambrics—Portland, 23c.; Federal, 26c.; Fancy Cassimeres—Evans' Silk Mixed, $2 25. Delaines—Hamilton, Pacific and Manchester, 36c. Spool Cotton—Coats' and Clark's, $1 15; Hadley Company, 90c. The following dispatches were bulletined in the New-York Dry Goods Exchange to-day: Boston—Market firm to-day; trade good; prices have an upward tendency. Philadelphia—Dry goods market firm and unchanged; demand for cotton and woolen goods fair. St. Louis—Business tolerably quick; weather continues warm. Chicago—Good demand; prices steady. Cincinnati—Market more active; demand for heavy woolens continues good; New-Orleans cotton, 42c. Louisville—Trade rather more active; Standard sheetings, 34c.@36c.; other articles unchanged; money easier.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active at a partial reduction of 5@10c. ℔ bbl. Sales since our last 14,700 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $7 75@$8; poor to choice Extra State at $8 15@$8 65, chiefly at $8 20@$8 35; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 35@$9 10 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superior State and Western	$7 75 @$8 00
Extra State	8 15 @ 8 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 25 @12 60
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shap'g brands	8 35 @ 9 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 15 @12 60
Extra Genesee	8 65 @12 60
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	8 90 @15 75

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand at drooping prices. Sales since our last 600 bbls., at $8 75@$11 for poor to good, and $11 05@$16 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour tends downward. Sales 380 bbls. Extra, at $8 20@$12 60 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including Superfine at $7 50@$8 75 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues dull and heavy at $4 60@$4 75 for Western, $4 75@$4 85 for Jersey, and $5@$5 10 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more request at an advance of 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel. Sales since our last of 63,000 bushels, including White Canada on private terms; Red Canada on private terms; Amber Wisconsin at $1 80@$1 81; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 74@$1 80; Amber State at $2 84@$2 87 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in good request, closing steadily. Sales since our last 134,000 bushels, at 74c.@84c. for damaged and unsound, and 85c.@86c. for sound mixed Western, and 90½c. for Yellow Western, ℔ bushel. Western Oats have been in request at 55c.@57c. for sound, and 48c.@52c. for unsound; State at 56c.@57c. ℔ bushel. Rye continues quiet and nominal. Barley has been in good demand at steady rates; sales 36,500 bushels, including Canada West, at $2 25@$2 26 ℔ bushel. Barley Malt rules dull at $1 60@$1 65 ℔ bushel.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at $1 10@$1 18 ℔ gallon; Crude Turpentine at $6 75@$7 50; and Resin at $7 25@$22 50 ℔ 280 lbs.

PETROLEUM—Continues in moderate demand at 36c.@37c. for Crude; 60c.@61c. for Refined, in bond; 77c.@79c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand, closing quite heavily. Sales since our last of 5,850 bbls. in lots at $33 87½@$34, closing at $33 87½, cash, for Mess; $26 50 for Prime Mess; $30 (asked) for Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,500 bbls. Mess, seller and buyer's options, November delivery, at $33 75@$34 50, and 500 bbls. New Mess, January delivery, seller's option, on private terms, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue dull and nominal, at 16½c. @17¾c. for Shoulders, and 20c.@23½c. for Hams; Bacon rules dull and heavy. Lard is inactive and heavy; sales 570 tcs. and bbls., at 24c.@29c. for common to very choice, ℔ ℔. Beef continues in fair demand, at $14@$17 for Extra Mess, and $11@$14 for Plain Mess; sales have been reported of 900 bbls. Tierce Beef continues unaltered. Beef Hams are scarce and wanted. Butter is quiet at 40c. @55c. for poor to prime, and 56c.@60c. for fancy State, and 28c.@42c. for Western ℔ ℔. Cheese rules quiet at 14½c.@18½c. for poor to very choice, ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—Continue in moderate request, at uniform rates. Sales since our last 436 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 13¾c.@15½c., and 185 boxes Havana, part at 14¾c.@15½c., ℔ ℔. Refined Sugars are in limited demand at 16½c.@21c. ℔ ℔.

STEARINE—Sales 8,000 ℔s., at 23½c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 81,000 ℔s., at 14½c. @15c.; and 25,000 ℔s. Grease at 15½c.@16½c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 620 bbls., in lots, at $2 30½@$2 35, closing at $2 34@$2 35 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements include 900 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. ℔ ℔.; and by steamer, 50 boxes Bacon at 25s. For London, 50 tcs. Lard at 7s. 16d., and 100 boxes Cheese at 25s. ℔ ton.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

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CHEMICAL WRITING FLUID,
Warranted equal to Arnold's.
Samples, style and prices can be seen, and orders filled at Messrs. HALL & BLAUVELT'S,
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THE NEW-YORK NATIONAL FREEDMAN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION—Having added to its board a Committee on Correspondence and Organization, the ladies of that committee will be found at Room No. 32 Bible House, where they will be glad to receive the letters or visits of members of Auxiliary societies in the country.

Miss ELLEN COLLINS,
Mrs. S. WEIR ROOSEVELT,
Mrs. JOSEPH SAMPSON,
Mrs. GEO. J. CORNELL,
Mrs. CHAS. R. LOWELL, Jr.

STOVES, RANGES AND HEATERS—AT S. J. MOWBRAY'S, No. 25 Vesey-st., opposite Washington Market, offer for sale a complete assortment of cooking-stoves for wood or coal; ranges, parlor-heaters, gas-burners for parlors and offices; heating-stoves for stores; also, stoves suitable for the Southern market, farmers, and butchers' boilers, kitchen-ware, &c., &c.

WATER-PROOF AFGHAN ROBES.—The attention of the trade is invited to these robes. They are water-proof and dust-proof, and for beauty and durability are unequaled. For sale by the AMERICAN WATER-PROOF CLOTH COMPANY, 43 Barclay-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 206 East 34th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut these out.

NEWSPAPERS.—FOR SALE, THE LAST eight years of the New-York *Herald*, not a day missing; all choice numbers of New-York *Times* and Brooklyn *Union*; also odd numbers. Inquire of JAMES WALKER, No. 111 Fulton-st.

A LITERARY SOCIAL CLUB.—A FEW young men having a desire to join this society, may find an opportunity by addressing J. C. A., Box No. 139 Times office, where full particulars will be given.

EIGHT CENTS AND UPWARD PER LB. paid cash for old books, newspapers and pamphlets; 11 cents for white rags; 3 to 5 cents for mixed rags. J. H. WALKER & CO., No. 23 Spruce-st.

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KENTLEDGE AND PIG IRON FOR SALE last for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 416 Water-st., New-York.

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ROOFING—IN ROLLS READY TO BE NAILED down. Durable and cheap. Samples sent by mail. READY ROOFING CO., No. 72 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE COUNTRY RESIDENCE in one of the most beautiful situations in the vicinity of New-York, with 40 acres of excellent land, large dwelling, stable, &c. The house is well built and commodious, of 22 rooms, with extension 20x30, and is replete with all modern conveniences; is thoroughly warmed by Gold's steam and hot water furnaces, and is in every respect well adapted for a family of the highest standing; there is about 100 feet above tidewater and commands views of great beauty in every direction; about five acres of orchard, large gardens, abundance of pear trees, Delaware grapes and small fruits; this property is within one hour's easy drive from New-York, and is accessible almost every hour of the day by rail or steamboat. Apply to PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence at Sakanastales, Onondaga Co., N. Y., on the lake, with magnificent views within five minutes' walk of churches, schools, &c.; large, pleasant house, grounds beautifully laid out, abundance of fruit, &c.; altogether one of the most healthy and beautiful places in point of scenery, location and society to be found. About 3 acres land—fifth interest could be taken in exchange. Price, with furniture, $18,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE TWO-STORY and attic house on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb ave.; price $4,000; also a similar house on Bedford-av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs.; price $4,000.

Also two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av.; price $4,500 each.

Also, a cottage-house and vacant lots on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av.; price $2,500.

Also the tenement-house No. 93 Gold-st.; price $4,000 Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, 96 Broadway, New-York

FOR SALE OR WILL BE LET FURNISHED, until first of April next, the homestead residence of the late Aaron Peck, East Orange, N. J.; location very healthy, and very convenient to railroads, both horse and steam; house contains thirteen rooms and modern conveniences, with attractive surroundings; attached to the premises are commodious outbuildings, carriage-house, stables, etc., etc. For particulars, apply to T. C. HOUGHTON, opposite, or to CYRUS PEUK, No. 102 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—TO BREWERS, SUGAR-REFINERS, iron-workers, or any other manufacturers, the most eligible and advantageous site for a large establishment to be found in or near the City of New-York is offered for sale. It possesses a fine, substantial wharf or dock, with 330 feet frontage, on the Hudson River, in the town of Yonkers, and will be sold cheap, on easy terms, if applied for soon. For printed circulars, containing all particulars, address or apply to M. K. COUZENS, Yonkers, N. Y.

VALUABLE BROADWAY AND BLEECKER-ST. PROPERTY.—The undersigned, by direction of the heirs, offer for sale the valuable property situate on the southwest corner Broadway and Bleecker-st., extending through to and fronting on Mercer-st., being 25 feet on Broadway and Mercer-st., by 200 feet on Bleecker-st. MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE DELIGHTFUL PLACE, about 7 acres in extent, occupied by me the last eight years, at Pleasant alley, opposite Manhattanville. It contains in itself a rare amount of rational and substantial comforts. A water front of 226 feet on the Hudson; healthful location; near to the city; best of water; abundance of fruits, &c. Apply to J. W. CLOWES, No. 145 West 42d-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR RENT—No. 62 Lexington-av., near 27th-st.; three-story and basement, high stoop, neatly fitted up and furnished by the owner for his own use, all in good order; will be sold or rented, with or without horses and carriage. For permit to see the premises, apply in person to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale, one hour from City Hall, at Orange, New-Jersey; price $40,000; and a rustic cottage and ten acres of land on Orange Mountain, $25,000. Also, elegant building lots in Llewellyn Park, of five acres each, for sale low. Apply to T. MERRICK & SON, No. 76 William-st., N. Y., and L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—CASTLE HILL NECK, THE RESIdence of Gouverneur M. Wilkins, containing 341 acres, situated on the East River, in the county of Westchester, and within an hour's drive of this city. This place is beautiful, improved, fertile and accessible by land or water; the woodlands are fine and the grounds and views beautiful. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN E. D., THE three-story and basement brick houses Nos. 3 and 5d-st., near Broadway; price $4,500 each.

Also, No. 215 South 3d-st., a frame house, with a large brick stable in the rear; price $4,000. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

BROOKLYN FURNISHED HOUSE FOR Sale; house and location first-class; furniture new last Spring; price $11,500; $3,000 cash if desired; balance easy; possession soon. Also, a fine brick house on Oxford-st., for $10,000. Apply to MACOMBER, No. 221 Fulton-av., near Elliott-place.

A DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE CHEAP, containing 108 acres, situated one-half mile from the Hudson River, with fine river view, and two miles from the Hudson River Railroad depot, New-Hamburgh. For particulars address T. D. B. SHOP, No. 30½ Carmine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT of 18 acres, near Newark, N. J., with large and commodious house, and out-houses well stocked with fruit; will be sold with or without furniture; possession given immediately if required. Address B, Box No. 129 Times Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York; for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE RESIDENCE, WITH carriage-house, shop, granary and four acres of choice land; one hour from the city by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and near the station. Price $5,000. Inquire of N. G. FOSTER, No. 167 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE twelve miles from Madison-square, in Westchester County; large house and carriage-house; five acres with plenty of shade-trees; possession without delay. Apply to the owner, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—20 THREE-story brick houses, $2,000 to $10,000; also double brick house with three lots; also three splendid lots; all ten minutes to Wall or South ferries.

F. P. VAN ZANDT, No. 31 Nassau-st., first floor.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKlyn property, a valuable country seat, with 5½ acres, at Jamaica, L. I. Apply to SIMONSON & NAPIS, No. 194 Fulton-av., near Navins, or SANDFORD & OORNELL, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—WITH FURNITURE AND IMMEdiate possession, the first-class four-story brownstone high-stoop house, No. 99 East 34th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE OR FARM IN EXchange for Brooklyn lots and cash; also a good house, three story and basement, brick, No. 401 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, price $6,500. Apply to D. W. BROWN, No. 117 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—ONE OR MORE NEAT new houses, with nice court-yard and modern improvements, in East 41st-st., near the East river. Price $7,000. Apply at No. 23 Nassau-st., Room No. 20, after 10 o'clock.

FOR SALE AT MORISSANIA—A LARGE dwelling-house, 30x36, with about 12 lots of ground, 150 by 194, well stocked with fruit and in good order. Apply to JAMES WOODS & SON, No. 202 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 42 GREAT Jones-st., $13,000; No. 87 Mercer-st., 22x100, $24,000; Nos. 236 and 238 West 21st-st., $10,000 each.

DR. GLOVER, No. 11 Ann-st.

FOR SALE—ON BROADWAY, OPPOSITE THE park, a first-class piece of property, with possession 1st of May next; price $150,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY FRONTing on 23d and 24th sts., near Broadway. Renting for over $4,000. Price $42,500.

DYE & CURTISS, No. 208 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW MODERN BROWN-STONE front house, three stories and basement, high-stoop, on Beekman Hill, near Gramercy park; price $28,000; terms easy. Apply to R. M. HARRINGTON, No. 42 John-st.

LAND FOR SALE—BETWEEN 50 AND 60 acres of well cultivated land for sale, at Union-place, Flushing, L. I. Inquire on the premises of D. W. SKIDMORE.

IF YOU WANT A FURNISHED HOUSE at Yonkers, address or call on JAMES YOUMANS, No. 4 Post-st., Yonkers, also, a number of houses for sale cheap; also, a large factory for sale

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP brown-stone, furnished house, with all modern improvements, No. 179 East 35th-st. Inquire on the premises, or of HUNT & VAN ROGGEN, No. 80 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND 100 FEET square, on 23d-st., 200 feet east of 6th-av.

DYE & CURTISS, No. 208 4th-av.

CENTRAL BROOKLYN LOTS TO BE sold cheap, or exchanged for good merchandise, horses or country produce. Samples sent by mail. A. W. BARTLETT, owner, No. 220 Sprague-st., E. D.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE IRON WORKS FOR SALE.

VALUABLE ROLLING MILLS, with three trains of rolls 14 and 16 inches; two large steam engines of 150 and 80 horse-power, with boilers and connections complete; puddling and heating furnaces, steel furnaces, blacksmith shop and tools, steam hammer, squeezers, shears, lathes, scales and tools, and fixtures for manufacturing iron. Also, a good forge and water power, dock and basin on canal, and three dwelling houses; railroad and canal depot to coal and iron mines, and only 1½ hours from New-York. Will be sold cheap. Apply to J. H. JACKSON,
No. 155 Broadway, New-York.

ELEGANT FARM AND RESIDENCE FOR SALE in Dutchess County, containing two hundred acres, 70 miles from New-York by Harlem Railroad; 100 acres appropriately divided into meadow, plow and pasture land; another 100 acres is covered with primeval forest, and the valuable timber of this portion is worth almost as much as the entire cleared land for the entire property. The location and surroundings are unexceptionable, the country eminently salubrious, the situation and prospect beautiful; the forests abound in game, and the neighboring streams are filled with the speckled trout. Buildings large, new, and very superior. Price, $18,000, which is far below its value. Apply to C. G. PRATT, No. 24 Pine-st., Room No. 33.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm of 100 acres, 13 miles from New-York, on the New-Jersey Railroad, and within 10 minutes' drive of the depot at Rahway, from whence there are 12 trains daily to New-York; one-third wood, balance in a high state of cultivation; one peach and three apple orchards; also, a large number of cherry, quince, plum and pear trees of the finest kind of fruit, in full bearing; commodious dwelling, barns, stables and carriage-house. Price, $14,000. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply at J. DRAKE'S Hotel, Rahway, N. J., or to THOS. STEWART, 27 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS, ON THE 5th and 6th avs.

Also, lots on the streets adjacent to the Park.

Also, lots on the 5th and 7th avs., above the Park.

Also, lots on the principal streets and avenues above and below the Park.

For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN JERSEY CITY, AN ELEGANT brown-stone, four-story high-stoop house; size 22x50; lot 98x100; in splendid order; all modern improvements, and in the very choicest location; price $14,000; also a very neat two-story and basement house, in fine order, on the best part of Grove-st.; possession at once; liberal terms. Apply to JOHN W. DODD, American Tea Co., No. 78 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house and lot on 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be sold with or without the furniture, with immediate possession. Price $16,000, or with furniture complete, $20,000. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FURNISHED OFFICE TO RENT.—A large and handsomely furnished office to rent, on third floor, fronting on Broadway, nearly opposite Trinity Church; desk room or a portion of the office will be rented, with bedroom attached. For particulars apply to J. P. BROUNER & CO., No. 54 Reade-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE BUILDING SITE, in whole or part, in town of Greenburgh, with fine view of Hudson River, containing 26 acres, at $300 per acre, a low price in comparison. Address M. K. COUZENS, Surveyor, Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE—WITH POSSESSION, BROWNstone front three-story high-stoop house and lot, No. 155 Lexington-av.; newly fitted up. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE in 24th-st., near Broadway, with possession 1st May next. Price $18,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOUSE FOR SALE, with immediate possession. Price $35,000. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET.

FOR INVESTMENT.

New and handsome down-town stores rented for twelve per cent., near Broadway.

ALVAH BEEBE,
No. 117 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY BUILDING, COVERing nine lots of ground, with a front on three streets, and a railroad running from the dock to and through it, admirably suited for storage or manufacturing purposes. Call on M. CONDEY, Union Stores, or No. 19 Stronghope-st., South Brooklyn. Also, a small one-story and basement building, with two lots.

TO LET AT ASTORIA, OR FOR SALE—Two miles from the landing, with or without fourteen acres of land, stabling, &c., a good house with nine rooms; will let very low for the Winter, or lease on moderate terms. Also a small cottage to rent in the village. Apply to JOSIAH BLACKWELL, in the village.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS extra wide and completely furnished house for one year to a private family only; location corner 9th-st. and University-place. Inquire at No. 94 Maiden-lane, between 12 and 3 P. M.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—Furnished, at a bargain, opposite West Point; 16 rooms, stables, barns, 25 acres tillable; ten minutes from depot; two hours from town. Apply to A. HENDERSON, No. 107 Fulton-st.

TO LET—FOR ONE, TWO OR THREE YEARS, to a private family, a large, unfurnished, first-class house, except dental office. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED COUNtry seat, with horses, carriage, &c.; 20 miles from New-York by the New Haven Railroad; rent $100 per month. Apply to 269 Pearl-st., between 1 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED FRONT OR REception room of an English basement house, in West 34th-st., suitable for a physician's office. Address O. M., Post-office, Station E, 6th-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—THE FIRST-CLASS four-story brick house, No. 9 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., near Broadway, to a private family for one or two years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—NEAR 5TH-AV., FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, an elegant four-story brown-stone house, 25 feet front, for a term of years, to a private family and a responsible party. CHEVALLIER & CO., 81 Cedar-st.

TO LET—THE PRIVATE BRICK STABLE, NO. 87 West 39th-st.; commodious and beautifully situated. Apply on the premises.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—SITUATED under the New-York Hotel. For terms, apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 240 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—WANTED BY A strictly private family a fully furnished house, desirably situated; rent not to exceed $500 per month. Address, with full particulars, K., Box No. 1,165 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MEDIUM sized, first-class brown-stone house, price $12,000 to $15,000, above 20th-st., between 3d and 8th avs.; to be vacated 1st of May next. Address H. B., Box No. 150 Times Office.

WANTED—FROM 1ST OF MAY, A FURNISHED country residence, on Washington Heights, suitable for a gentleman's family; accommodation required for eight servants. Address Box No. 1,471 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—PLEASANT ROOMS ON PARLOR floor, neatly furnished; also, entire second floor; rooms for single gentlemen; dinner at 6. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THE WINTER BY A gentleman and wife, in a respectable private family or boarding-house, in a desirable location in the upper part of the city; two rooms required, and prices must be moderate. Address A., Box No. 5,063 Post-office, stating price and location. References given and required.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEME

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 26, 1865.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM—Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3—VICTORINE. Evening at 7½—MAZEPPA.
WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—KIMMA—BIANCO—THE WHITES AND THE BROWNS.
WALLACK'S—THE NEEDFUL.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NORMA.
HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—GRAND LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
BROADWAY THEATRE—SAM.
NEW BOWERY THEATRE—DREAM OF DESTINY—ROBERT MACAIRE—CAVALIERS AND ROUNDHEADS.
FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE—LIFE FOR LIFE—RAOUL; OR THE MAGIC STAR.
WOOD'S MINSTRELS—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &C.—THE MANAGER'S TRIUMPH.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—LES MISERABLES—DEAD IN A HORN—WEARING OF THE GREEN—STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
AMERICAN THEATRE—No. 444 BROADWAY—GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.
THE HIPPOTHEATRON—NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
BROADWAY ATHENÆUM—Between Fourth and Eighth streets—GRAND DIORAMA OF EUROPEAN SCENES.
FINE ART GALLERY, No. 625 Broadway—THE REPUBLICAN COURT; OR, LADY WASHINGTON'S RECEPTION DAY.
DODWORTH HALL—No. 806 Broadway—TOM, THE BLIND NEGRO BOY PIANIST.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS.

List of Union Meetings in the State of New-York.

THURSDAY, OCT. 26.

ELLICOTTVILLE—Hon. THOMAS G. ALVORD.
BINGHAMTON—Hon. B. F. BRUCE.
SYRACUSE—Gov. A. W. RANDALL, Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
ALBANY—Gen. S. F. CAREY, Gen. FRANCIS C. BARLOW.
SANDY HILL—Gen. JOHN H. MARTINDALE.
MEDINA—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN.
ADAMS—PATRICK CORBETT.

FRIDAY, OCT. 27.

CANANDAIGUA—Gov. A. W. RANDALL.
HOMER—Hon. B. F. BRUCE.
OLEAN—Hon. THOMAS G. ALVORD.
MAYVILLE—Hon. G. A. GROW.
LOCKPORT—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN.
SALEM—Gen. JOHN H. MARTINDALE.
BOONVILLE—PATRICK CORBETT.
TROY—Gen. S. F. CAREY, Gen. FRANCIS C. BARLOW.
NORTH BAY, Oneida County—GEORGE L. MAYNARD, Esq.
ROCHESTER—Hon. HENRY R. SELDEN, Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
MOHAWK—Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.

SATURDAY, OCT. 28.

KINGSTON—Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
BROADALBIN—Gen. S. F. CARY.
WELLSVILLE—Hon. G. A. GROW.
CLAVERACK—Hon. W. K. PECK.
SCHENECTADY—Gen. JOHN H. MARTINDALE, PATRICK CORBETT, Esq.
TABERGH—GEORGE L. MAYNARD, Esq.

MONDAY, OCT. 30.

NIAGARA FALLS—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN.
PORT JEFFERSON—Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
NEWARK—Hon. THOMAS G. ALVORD.
WATERTOWN—Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
NIAGARA FALLS—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN.
PORT JEFFERSON—Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
CANAAN FOUR CORNERS—Hon. W. K. PECK.
CORNING—Hon. G. A. GROW.
SARATOGA SPRINGS—Gen. S. F. CAREY.
RHINEBECK—Hon. HENRY WILSON.
FALDWINSVILLE—Hon. B. F. BRUCE.
WATERVILLE—GEORGE L. MAYNARD, Esq.
PIERREPONT—Gen. E. A. MERRITT, Hon. A. X. PARKER.

TUESDAY, OCT. 31.

CANTON—Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
ALBION—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN.
MORRISANIA—Hon. CHAUNCEY M DEPEW.
GLENS FALLS—Hon. W. K. PECK.
HUDSON—Gen. S. F. CAREY.
GENESSO—Gen. JOHN H. MARTINDALE.
ILION—GEORGE L. MAYNARD, Esq.
RUSSELL—Gen. E. A. MERRITT, Hon. A. X. PARKER.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1.

OGDENSBURGH—Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
ALBANY—Gen. JUDSON L. KILPATRICK, (evening.) Gen. JOHN L. SWIFT.
COURTLAND—Hon. HENRY WILSON.
AUBURN—Gen. S. F. CAREY.
POUGHKEEPSIE—Gen. JUDSON L. KILPATRICK, (afternoon.) Gen. B. F. BRUCE, Hon. C. M. DEPEW.
GENEVA—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN.
LIMA—Gen. JOHN H. MARTINDALE.
CAZENOVIA—PATRICK CORBETT, Esq.
UTICA—Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, Gen. FRANCIS C. BARLOW.
EDWARDS—Gen. E. A. MERRITT, Hon. A. X. PARKER.
COPAKE FLATS—WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH, Esq.

THURSDAY, NOV. 2.

MALONE—Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
OSWEGO—Gen. S. F. CAREY.
SKANEATELES—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN.
LOCKPORT—Gen. JOHN H. MARTINDALE.
WARWICK—L. H. VAN SCHAICK, Esq.
GOUVERNEUR—Hon. A. X. PARKER, Gen. E. A. MERRITT.

FRIDAY, NOV. 3.

PLATTSBUGH—Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
JOHNSTOWN—Hon. HENRY WILSON.
ROCHESTER—Hon. THOMAS G. ALVORD, Hon. C. C. WOODMAN, Gen. J. H. MARTINDALE.
OWEGO—PATRICK CORBETT, Esq.
DE KALB VILLAGE—Hon. A. X. PARKER, Gen. E. A. MERRITT.
JOHNSTOWN, Columbia County—WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH, Esq.

SATURDAY, NOV. 4.

TROY—Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
ITHACA—Gen. S. F. CAREY.
FONDA—Hon. HENRY WILSON.
ELMIRA—PATRICK CORBETT, Esq.
CANANDAIGUA—Gen. JOHN H. MARTINDALE.
MORLEY—Gen. E. A. MERRITT, Hon. A. X. PARKER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The newly formed American Christian Commission, designed to take the place of the United States Christian Commission, and appointed by the convention of Evangelical Christians at Cleveland, in September, held their initial meeting yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the American and Foreign Mission Society, Bible House. Chief-Justice CHASE, Bishop JAMES, JAY COOKE, and other distinguished gentlemen were present. They adopted a plan of work, elected GEO. H. STUART, Esq., of Philadelphia, Permanent President, and Judge CHASE and Rev. Drs. KIRK and DURBIN, Vice-Presidents. The localization of the central office will be determined at their meeting this morning, when the Executive Committee will also be appointed.

The Mariposa Mining Company, yesterday, made an application in the Supreme Court, in the suit of DUNDALE et al. vs. HALSTEAD, &c., to restrain the defendants from proceeding with several actions now pending in the Marine Court, and also for the purpose of compelling the payment of certain coupon bonds. The case was argued at some length by Mr. WM. M. EVARTS for plaintiff, and Mr. VOSE for the defendants. The court took the papers and reserved its decision.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning a freight train on the Erie Railroad came in collision with a freight train of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey at the crossing of the two tracks near the Bergen tunnel. Both engines and several of the cars were badly injured. The engineers and firemen saved their lives by jumping off. The accident is said to have been caused by the engineer of the Erie train mistaking a signal light for a light at the entrance of the Bergen tunnel.

A despatch from Washington says that the War Department has decided, with the approval of Gen. GRANT, not to restore the property of Ex-Gov. HENRY A. WISE, of Virginia. Gen. TERRY's action in refusing to give up the estate is fully sustained. Wise's house is still used as a school for the children of freedmen, and JOHN BROWN's daughters are the teachers.

About fifty thousand tons of Pittston and Scranton coal were sold yesterday at auction. The prices obtained at the sale on the 24th inst. were fairly sustained, the following dealing being submitted to: Lehigh coal, 50 cents; steamboat coal, $1 05; grate coal, 50 cents; egg coal, 50 cents; stove coal, 50 cents; chestnut coal, 50 cents.

The schooner *Charles E. Lawrence*, commanded by Capt. T. H. HAINES, of Tait Haven, Conn., foundered in a gale on the month of the Connecticut River, Thursday night. The Captain, the mate, and certainly two, and perhaps three, of the crew were lost. The only one saved was WM. KIRKHAM, of Westbrook, Conn.

The citizens of San Antonio, Texas, held a public meeting Aug. 16 inst., for the purpose of inaugurating a subscription by the people of that city to provide shelter and a competency for Gen. J. B. HOOD, he being so disabled by wounds and injuries received during the late war as to be unable to provide the means of living for himself.

A despatch dated Milledgeville, Ga., Oct. 19, states that Gov. JOHNSON has received authority from Washington to announce that all the delegates elected to the Georgia State Convention will be pardoned by the President.

The mails by the *Hibernian* reached this city yesterday, bringing dates to Oct. 11. We give elsewhere the correspondence between Earl RUSSELL and Mr. ADAMS, the main points of which have already been summarized by the telegraph.

The Seaville *Despatch* of the 22d contains the confession of CHARLY FERGUSON. The wretch admitted about a dozen murders, and wished it to be recorded that he died an out and out rebel.

On Oct. 10 the people of Mobile were greatly excited by a report that JEFF. DAVIS had effected his escape from Fortress Monroe.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Union League Club, last evening, received with generous hospitalities and cordial welcome, Sir S. MORTON PETO, and his traveling friends, the English railway capitalists. At an early hour the club rooms were crowded with a gathering of our leading citizens, members of the club and otherwise. Gens. Hooker, Barlow and Dix, Admiral Farragut, Chief-Justice Chase, H. W. Beecher, Dr. Bellows, Mr. Cooper and many others, were present. Shortly after 9 o'clock the guests of the evening arrived, and were welcomed by Mr. BUTLER, President of the Club. Sir MORTON PETO made a lengthy and important speech in response. He touched upon the many international topics that now attract general attention, and was warm in his sentiments of respect and love for America and her people. Speeches were also made by Mr. EVANS, President of the English Emancipation Society, and Mr. MCHENRY, thanking the club for their reception. Ex-Senator CHASE also made a short and peculiarly national speech. Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, Rev. H. W. BEECHER and others also made some few remarks. The club and their guests afterwards partook of a sumptuous supper, and so the interesting proceedings came to a close.

The Union General Committee of Kings County met at their headquarters, No. 9 Court-street, Brooklyn, last evening, and a motion was made to reconsider the resolution adopted at a previous meeting, repudiating JASPER W. GILBERT, the nominee of the Second Judicial Union Convention for Supreme Court Judge. The motion was lost—ayes 27, nays 18. The committee t en went into executive session.

The criminal branch of the notorious STRONG case ended yesterday in an abrupt manner. At the opening of the court, yesterday, both sides announced their readiness to proceed with the trial of Mr. STRONG upon the indictment for procuring an abortion upon the person of his wife, but after opening the case it appeared to the court that the principal witness for the prosecution was not in attendance, and that the prosecuting attorney knew that she could not be found when he answered ready. His Honor therefore refused to continue the case over for a day, but directed the jury to acquit Mr. STRONG for want of evidence. A verdict of not guilty was rendered accordingly.

Yesterday afternoon Policeman HANFORD CORBY, of the Tenth Ward, while off duty, entered JULIUS BRECHTMAN's liquor-store, at No. 22 Columbia-street, and was there clubbed by BRECHTMAN and HERMAN BOLAND. He was taken unconsciously to the Delancey-street Police-station, and after his wounds had been dressed by Dr. SMITH, Sergt. GAY, of the Tenth Ward, removed him to the New-York Hospital and placed him under the care of Dr. WHITE. Roundsman WASHINGTON MULLEN and Patrolman MATTHEW THEIN arrested BRECHTMAN and BOLAND, and Capt. STEERS locked them up in the Thirteenth Precinct Police-station. It is alleged that CORBY, intoxicated, provoked the assault by drawing a pistol on BRECHTMAN's wife.

Among the distinguished visitors at Police Trial Chamber, yesterday, were Major-Gen. JOHN C. ROBINSON and Capt. JOHN MCMURRAY, of northwestern New-York. Commissioners ACTON, BERGEN and MCMURRAY listened to seventy-three complaints. The most interesting was that against Patrolman WILLIAM W. JOHNSON, of the Eleventh Ward, for being engaged in a disturbance in Mr. JOHN LANDER's oyster saloon, at No. 132 Columbia-street. Ex-Judge BEACH, of Kings County, was counsel in the case, and many of the most respectable citizens of the Eleventh Ward—such as Messrs. DANIEL D. WRIGHT and JOHN ROACH—were witnesses.

An application has been made in the suit of The people on the relation of B. F. MANIERRE, J. A. HAYWOOD and JACOB GUMBLE vs. The Mayor and Common Council of this City, for a mandamus to compel the defendants to issue bonds to the extent of $75,000, for the purpose of erecting a public market in the Eighteenth Ward, according to the provisions of the statute passed at the last session of the Legislature. The argument was postponed by Justice INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court, before whom the action is pending, until the 1st Monday of November.

The American Bible Union held their sixteenth anniversary yesterday, at the Broome-street Baptist Church. The meeting was presided over by Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, the President of the Union. The attendance was large and the proceedings interesting. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer evidenced a decided and flattering progress achieved by the Union during the past year. The freedmen were a topic of discussion. The Board of Officers was also elected.

The One Hundred and Seventy-third, or Fourth Metropolitan Regiment, arrived in Brooklyn yesterday from Savannah, under command of Col. LEWIS M. PECK. After partaking of dinner at the State Arsenal, in Portland-avenue, they marched to the Eastern District, and were then dismissed.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS delivered a lecture last evening at the Cooper Institute before a large audience, the subject being "The South Victorious." The lecture was the same as that delivered at Boston last week.

Justice MONCRIEF, of the Superior Court, at Special Term, yesterday, rendered an important opinion on one of the points of law involved in the late Ketchum forgeries. By the direction of the court, young KETCHUM will be examined at 10 o'clock to-day.

The steamer *Managua*, built for the Central American Transit Company, will be launched from the yard of Mr. HENRY STEERS, at Greenpoint, at 1½ P. M. to-day.

The race at the dock between the *Algonquin* and *Winooski* continued yesterday. At a late hour in the afternoon the *Algonquin* was 1,200 revolutions ahead.

The citizens of Bergen Hill have suffered so much from burglaries, felonious assaults and highway robberies that they are about to organize a vigilance committee.

Twenty-seven government vessels were sold at auction at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, realizing a total of $533,650.

Money continued active yesterday with both Discount and Stock Brokers, but the Railway speculation advanced nevertheless, and Government Securities firm and in steady demand. Gold fell to 145¼ @ cent.

A fair business was reported in Produce and Merchandise yesterday, at irregular prices. Freights were dull.

THE SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH.—The Southern people have undergone a number of extraordinary and violent fluctuations of feeling within the last twelvemonth. In October of last year, they were still confident of their success in establishing a government upon which all their hopes were based, and on the success of which the greater part of them had staked their lives. They had met with disasters, but they still had two great and brave armies, and held possession of a vast territory. In the next month, of November, began SHERMAN's march, which, in connection with the tremendous pressure they then began to feel from GRANT at Richmond, and the terrible blow they received from THOMAS in the West, affected their spirits greatly and drove them into something like a panic. The continued action of the two former influences depressed their feelings profoundly by the opening of the year. They nerved themselves up, however, till GRANT's ceaseless menaces and blows, and SHERMAN's near approach to their capital, were enough to drive them mad. Then GRANT began to deliver the last tremendous series of assaults, when despair of spirit united with desperation of action, until, with the destruction of Lee's troops at once all their Confederate hopes. For a season after this they were sombre, and there were signs of pride struggling through their crushed feelings. Time and Summer went on, and the sharp sting of defeat began to pass away, and reason began to reassert itself, and calmness began to succeed passion, and the dictates of necessity were felt to be such. Lately they have been in perfect quiet and quiescence, gaining in strength, and contentedly resuming their old position and duties. In a few months more they will be in the enjoyment of perfect sanity. They have lost a fortune, but all the elements of vitality and of other fortunes are still with them.

England and America—Earl Russell and Mr. Adams.

We surrender a very large portion of our available space this morning to the correspondence between Earl RUSSELL and Mr. ADAMS concerning the responsibility of Great Britain for losses inflicted upon our commerce by privateers, built, equipped and fitted out in British ports and sailing under the rebel flag. The subject is one which affects, in its discussion and results, the question of war and peace between England and the United States. It is canvassed with great fullness and ability on both sides,—and the interest and importance of the discussion can, therefore, scarcely be overrated. The letters of Mr. ADAMS are among the ablest and most admirable of the state papers which have illustrated our history.

In the first letter, Mr. ADAMS, writing on the 7th of April last, informs Earl RUSSELL that the Government of the United States "cannot avoid entailing upon the Government of Great Britain the responsibility" for all the damage inflicted upon our commerce by the rebel cruisers fitted out from British ports. Earl RUSSELL replies that the British acknowledged the rebels as belligerents, because the United States had already done so in blockading their ports; that it did everything in its power to prevent its own neutrality laws from being violated by its own subjects, but that it failed to accomplish this to the full extent; and that for this failure it does not hold itself responsible; and he then cites the precedent of the United States in 1817 in refusing to be responsible to Portugal or Spain for damage inflicted on their commerce by privateers fitted out in American ports and sailing under foreign flags.

Mr. ADAMS replies by characterizing the action of the British Government, in recognizing the rebels as belligerents, as "precipitate and unprecedented," and he vindicates the propriety of both epithets at length and with irresistible force. He asserts, and cites precedents to show, that Great Britain waged war against both France and Holland for granting similar recognition under circumstances far less aggravating,—and reminds him that this recognition, when the rebels had not a vessel nor a flag at sea, was actually an *offer* to create for them a *status* on the ocean, and was actually the *cause* of their resorting to privateering as a weapon of insurrection. "It was at that moment," says Mr. ADAMS, "that a deliberate policy was adopted by the insurgents, under which a base was made in this kingdom for all the extensive warlike operations since conducted by them. The officers were then established, and all the ramifications of a bureau regularly organized." Mr. ADAMS also shows by details and dates, that proper vigilance was *not* exercised by the proper officers for the enforcement of the neutrality laws, but that not the slightest attention was paid to the representations of the United States on the subject. In regard to the precedents cited by Lord RUSSELL, Mr. ADAMS shows, by a still more complete statement of the action taken by our government, that they are in exact conformity with the claims now made by us, and in direct refutation of the pretensions now put forward by the English Government. We not only did everything in our power to enforce the existing laws of neutrality, but we made new ones, still more stringent—which Great Britain, in our case, distinctly refused to do. "Thus it is," says Mr. ADAMS, "that whatever may be the line of argument I pursue, I am compelled ever to return to the one conclusion; the nation that recognized a Power as a belligerent before it had built a vessel, and became itself the source of all the belligerent character it has ever possessed on the ocean, must be regarded as responsible for all the damage that has ensued from that cause to the commerce of a Power with which it was under the most sacred obligations to preserve amity and peace."

Lord RUSSELL replies at great length, but without weakening in the least the reasoning of Mr. ADAMS. He then, recurring somewhat abruptly to an expression in a letter written as long ago as October, 1863, a year and a half before the close of the war, and of which during all that interval he has not taken the slightest notice, declines the offer assumed to have been *then* made, to refer these matters to *arbitration*. Upon this point he says:

"It appears to Her Majesty's Government that there are but two questions by which the claim of compensation could be tested. The one is: Have the British Government acted with due diligence, or, in other words, with good faith and honesty, in the maintenance of the neutrality they proclaimed? The other is: Have the law officers of the crown properly understood the Foreign Enlistment Act, when they decline, in June, 1862, to advise the detention and seizure of the *Alabama*, and on other occasions when they were asked to detain other ships building or fitting in British ports?

It appears to Her Majesty's Government that neither of these questions could be put to a foreign government with any regard to the dignity and character of the British Crown and the British nation.

Her Majesty's Government are the sole guardians of their own honor. They cannot admit that they may have acted with bad faith in maintaining the neutrality they professed. The law officers of the crown must be held to be better interpreters of a British statute than any foreign government can be presumed to be. Her Majesty's Government must, therefore, decline either to make reparation and compensation for the captures made by the *Alabama*, or to refer the question to any foreign State.

Her Majesty's Government conceive that if they were to act otherwise they would endanger the position of neutrals in all future wars."

At the same time Lord RUSSELL declares that the British Government "will consent to the appointment of a commission, to which will be referred all claims arising during the late civil war, *which the two Powers shall agree to refer* to the commissioners," and he closes his letter by congratulating Mr. ADAMS on the overthrow of the rebellion and the abolition of slavery.

Mr. ADAMS' reply to this letter is of the gravest and most impressive character. He reminds Earl RUSSELL of the very serious results that must follow from the novel principles which the British Government thus seeks to establish:

"If," says he, "the examples thus set by Her Majesty's Government should come to be generally adopted, and the principles of neutrality upon which it rests be recognized as a part of the code of international law, then it is not difficult to foresee the probable consequence. A new era in the relations of neutrals to belligerents on the high seas will open. Neutral ports, in that event, will before long become the true centres from which the most effective and dangerous enterprises against the commerce of belligerents may be contrived, fitted out and executed. The existing restrictions upon the exploits of daring adventurers will rapidly become obsolete, and no new ones will be adopted. Ships, men and money will always be at hand for the service of any Power sufficiently strong to hold forth a probability of repayment in any form, or adroit enough to secure a share of the popular sympathy in its undertakings. New *Floridas*, *Alabamas* and *Shenandoahs* will appear on every sea. If such be the recognized law, I will not undertake to affirm that the country which I have the honor to represent would not in the end be as able to accommodate itself to the new circumstances as Great Britain."

He refers the question of a commission to his government at Washington, and while he accepts Lord RUSSELL's congratulations on the abolition of slavery, he cannot forget that his Lordship visited "with all the severity of his too weighty censure," the act of emancipation by which that result was brought about; nor can he disguise the fact, that with his government and countrymen at large "there is still left a strong sense of injured feeling, which only time and the hopes of a better understanding in future are likely to correct."

Thus closes this correspondence. Lord RUSSELL goes out of his way to *reject peremptorily* arbitration as a means of settling this dispute,—going back nearly two years to find a pretext for this rejection, in a phrase having not the slightest reference to the questions now involved,—and offering to submit to a commission certain claims the nature of which is left to conjecture.

As our government has made no proposal or offer to submit these grave matters to arbitration, Lord RUSSELL's refusal to do so can only be regarded as a gratuitous and offensive declaration that England will repudiate, at all hazards, all responsibility for the injuries of which we complain. It may be worth while to inquire *what* claims he proposes to submit to a commission,—but, under the sweeping terms in which he refers to arbitration, it is scarcely possible that his offer will be accepted or even seriously entertained. So far as national *honor* is concerned, Earl RUSSELL may rely upon it that the United States have no thought of surrendering, to any power on earth, the decision of any question which can affect her own in the slightest degree. Nor will they willingly consent to the surrender of principles of international law which are essential to the very existence of such a thing as neutrality, and which cannot be discarded, as England now, in a mistaken view of her own interest, seeks to discard them, without making every war the signal of a universal conflagration.

A Word to the South.

We hope there will be neither doubt nor delay, in any Southern State, in the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment by which slavery is to be forever prohibited. This can only be done, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, by the State Legislatures,—some of which are already in session. *Twenty-seven* States must ratify the amendment before it can become part of the constitution. *Twenty-three* have already ratified it, and *four* more are needed. Until these four shall have given their votes in its favor, the public mind will be uneasy and dissatisfied on this subject and all connected with it. The people demand the adoption of this amendment, as a legitimate and essential result of the war. They know perfectly well that if there had been no slavery, there would have been no rebellion; and in order, therefore, to preclude the possibility of another rebellion growing out of the same cause, they insist that slavery shall henceforth be impossible within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States.

They desire, moreover, in securing this result, the coöperation of the States where slavery has existed hitherto. They desire its abolition to be a national act,—one in which both sections of the Union shall participate, for which both shall be responsible, and of which all may share the glory. Emancipation would lose half its merit, and more than half its advantage, if it were to be enforced by the North upon unwilling and resentful States. It comes, it is true, as a result of war,—as a measure imposed upon a defeated and helpless community. But the history of the war testifies to the fact that it was not imposed in a spirit of hatred or with any purpose of punishment and subjugation. It was resorted to as a weapon of war, because the South made it necessary,—because they themselves preferred to submit to emancipation rather than submit to the authority of the national constitution. We ask and expect their acquiescence in this result, as well as in that which involves their return to the Union. And we ask their ratification of this amendment, as the best proof of this acquiescence.

It is not enough that the States themselves, by the action of their conventions, have abolished slavery, because this of itself does not render its permanent prohibition certain. It retains the matter within the scope of future State action. Whatever may be the feelings of the people in those States *now*, we have no guarantee for what they may be hereafter; and although they may abolish slavery this year, ten or twenty years hence they may reëstablish it. And at all events, it would forever remain an open question for discussion and for the angry excitements which have attended it hitherto. A ratification of the Constitutional Amendment puts an end to all apprehension on this subject. It forecloses the whole question and renders it impossible ever to renew the agitation, the ill-feeling, the alienation and the thousand evils of which the country has had so large an experience already. By abolishing slavery for themselves, the Southern States have committed themselves to that policy; they have admitted that it is a matter of necessity and of expediency—that they have more to gain by acquiescing in emancipation than by resisting and contending against it. All we ask of them now is, that they will make this policy *permanent* and thus give the nation assurance that their action is not simply a make-shift for the moment, but that it is to be their settled policy for all time to come.

We need not remind the South to how great an extent they are dependent, for the speedy repossession of their old political *status*, upon the kindly sentiment and confidence of the people of the loyal States. Whatever they can properly do to strengthen this feeling, will inure directly and powerfully to their advantage. Whatever they do to weaken it and to give countenance to those who doubt their sincerity and distrust their motives, will postpone the peace and political harmony so essential to their welfare. Their prompt ratification of the Constitutional Amendment would silence those who see nothing but a political trick in their professions of loyalty, and would greatly strengthen the policy of the administration from which they have everything to hope. It would secure, in our judgment, the speedy admission of their members to Congress; while its refusal would undoubtedly postpose that event indefinitely.

THE NATIONAL REVENUES.—The heavy returns from internal revenue continue to pour into the Treasury with remarkable steadiness. It seems that the system works exceedingly well, producing great results, with, upon the whole, a very small amount of damage to any of the national industries or interests. The greater part of the complaints that were made against the measure from special interests before it was finally established as law, and before the effects of its operation were known, have been hushed up. There are still some, but they are very few. We think the coming Congress should do as little tinkering upon the law as possible. Its leading principle and features, we take it, are now permanent, though of course its burdens may be judiciously lightened from time to time. The governmental commission, which is now in session examining this whole subject of taxation, is understood to be, in the main, satisfied with things, or at least with principles, as they now are.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE STATE LEGISLATURE.—It is particularly gratifying to perceive that the Union party throughout the State is putting in nomination some of its ablest and best men for the State Legislature. Hon. H. R. SELDEN, formerly Lieutenant-Governor, a man of rare ability and the highest character, has received and accepted the nomination for the Assembly in Rochester. LYMAN TREMAINE, one of the most eloquent and effective speakers in the State, and one of the Democrats who left their party when it ceased to be loyal, and who urged deeds rather than professions, as the test of patriotism. Hon. CLARKE B. COCHRANE, formerly Member of Congress, is also in nomination for the Assembly. Men of this stamp will give dignity and character to the Legislature and will do something, we hope, toward redeeming that body from the reproach into which unworthy members have brought it during the last few years.

A REMINISCENCE.—On the Sunday after the first battle of Bull Run, in 1861, the American agent of the house in London through which our government transacts its business, called upon the proper Secretary at Washington and requested the government to give security for the amount due his principals on account. The balance was about $40,000. The Secretary informed him that the government would not probably break up before business hours the next day, and he must request him to call again. As a matter of course, these bankers are very anxious still to be retained as agents of our government in London. The Democrats of this State are making a request very similar in its nature, and with just about as much reason. Confidence in the stability of their country has been with both these parties a "plant of very slow growth," and the confidence of the people in *them* will be equally tardy in its development.

THE REGISTRY LAW.—Attorney-General COCHRANE has replied to an inquiry as to the proof which a naturalized citizen must give to satisfy the Board of Registry of his right to vote, in the absence of a certificate of his naturalization. The sum of the opinion is, that "the oath of the party is legally competent to prove his inability to produce the certificate." There is no likelihood of this opinion being called in question. Verbal proof, unimpeached, as the Attorney-General puts it, *is legal proof*.

INVENTING DISEASES.—A sensation journal has presented its readers with the luxury of a new epidemic. The Asiatic cholera, it tells them, has broken out in Brooklyn, and it has the coolness to quote the journals of that City as its authority. The newspapers on the other side of the East River have referred to a medical report on the subject in terms of doubt. In urging sanitary reform in Brooklyn, they have discountenanced all excitement, and have, in fact, rested their pleadings in the case on the ground of a wise foresight. The people of Brooklyn are naturally amazed that their city should have been declared under the scourgings of the cholera.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The second performance of "Crispino e la Comare" took place last evening. We may safely say of it that it was thoroughly enjoyed by an audience that did not display any prepared familiarity with the pet pieces, but picked them out with promiscuous discretion and the most perfect of appreciation. There are few comic operas that offer so many temptations to the ordinary listener. The music is perfectly finent and graceful; the melodies are clearly defined and agreeable; the "patter" songs are not too abundant, and the combinations are effective without being overwrought. There is in the first act an occasional touch of the old school, which comes quaintly and pleasantly, but which never descends to the level of boredom. Otherwise the opera is singularly fresh and vital.

There can be no doubt that it is a treat to hear this vivacious and elegant work sung as it is by Mr. MAURETEK's artistes. Every part appears to have been written for the person who sustains it. From the charming coquetry of Miss KELLOGG down to the sombre platitudinousness of Mme. FUCHES; from the nervous sarcasm of Sig. BELLINI down to the pompous inanity of Sig. MAZZA, nothing could well be improved. Sig. ROVERE is an admirable *Crispino*. His voice is still sufficiently good for the music that is allotted to it, whilst the closeness, humor and propriety of his acting are really beyond praise. The introduction to the finale of the second act, and the whole of the third act, are ample illustrations of these statements.

The encores were peremptory, and rather too numerous. For instance, we accept the terzetto of the third act as an admirable piece of writing, but it is somewhat tiresome to have its melodic subject repeated *five* times, as it was last evening. Signor BELLINI was, to be sure, very admirable, and Signor ROVERE maintained his ground fairly with him, but—when each gentleman has merely to sing the same few bars—it seems absurd to encore both, especially when the measure is repeated, advantageously and intentionally in the concluding bars. It is unpreventable, however, to quarrel with success. A free and independent citizen has the right to encore whatever he pleases—and in this opera he uses the privilege pretty freely.

"Crispino" has been brought out under the direction of Signor TORRIANI, who presides in the orchestra with quiet and effective ability. The perfection of the musical performance, and we can hardly apply any other word to it, says all that need be said of his sufficiency. The *mise en scene* is intolerable—the last scene being really childish in the poverty of invention, and mediocrity of execution displayed in it.

Mr. MARETZEK's company appears in Brooklyn to-night.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A new five-act comedy, called the "Needful," will be produced here to-night. The cast will introduce Miss MARY GANNON and Mrs. VERNON for the first time this season.

THE BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.—Yesterday afternoon the final rehearsal of the first concert's programme was given at the Brooklyn Academy, a full and fashionable audience being present. Miss KELLOGG, Signor BELLINI, and Mr. HOFFMAN were announced to appear. Of course they did not. Prior to the orchestral programme's interpretation, Mr. WYMAN informed the audience, in mild and dulcet tone, that Miss KELLOGG was fatigued, that BELLINI was busy, and that Mr. HOFFMAN was ill; neither one nor the other, then, could keep the engagement. At the last moment, Mr. MILLS, the eminent pianist, consented to appear, CHICKERING's piano was wheeled away, STEINWAY's grand was rolled on, and Mr. MILLS' name was announced in place of Mr. HOFFMAN.

The orchestral programme includes: Sinfoni No. 4, in B flat major, *op.* 60, BEETHOVEN. I. Adagio; Allegro vivace. II. Adagio. III. Minuette—Allegro vivace. IV. Finale—Allegro, ma non troppo. Overture, "Prometheus," (first time), BARGIEL. Grand Polonaise, from "Struensee," MEYERBEER.

In addition to this, Mr. MILLS will play with the orchestra on Saturday night, as he did at the rehearsal, MOZART's magnificent concerto in C Major with three movements, his own "Tarantella No. 2," and LIZT's rapsodie; Miss KELLOGG will sing "In ques Semplice," BELLINI "O Lisbona," and the two a duet from "Don Pasquale"—"Prouia io Son."

To-day, at 4 o'clock, the box office will be open for reserved seats. It is expected that a crowd and a great deal of fun will attend the operation. There are sold for the season a goodly number of tickets, and the prospects are fine for not only a grand concert on Saturday, but a great success through the season.

OPENING OF THE AMERICAN CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

Organization of the Society—Appointment of Executive Officers—Adoption of the Plan of Work, &c.

An initial meeting of the new American Christian Commission, designed to succeed and take the place made vacant by the old Commission, which achieved so much good during the war, was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the American and Foreign Missions Society, Bible House. The meeting was largely attended by the Commissioners, who were appointed at the Convention of Evangelical Christians, at Cleveland. Among those present were Bishop JANE, Rev. Dr. Buddington, Rev. Dr. Durbie, Rev. Dr. Weston, Rev. Jas. J. Duryea, Rev. P. H. Fowler, of New-York; Rev. R. J. Parvin, Messrs. J. Cooke and W. E. Boardman, of Pennsylvania; Judge S. P. Chase, Hon. L. N. Olds and Rev. Dr. Nash, of Ohio; Dr. Kirk and J. Story, of Massachusetts; Mr. G. S. Griffith, of Maryland; Rev. A. D. Gillette, District of Columbia; Mr. K. A. Brunell, of Wisconsin; Mr. J. W. McIntyre, of Missouri; Mr. D. W. Ingersoll, of St. Paul, Minn.

The objects of the meeting were to organize and locate the central office, determine the plan for work, perfect a system for providing the necessary funds, elect officers, and appoint standing committees. Judge CHASE, the temporary President appointed by the convention, not appearing when the meeting was opened, the Vice-President, Dr. DURBIE, took the chair.

The discussion before the meeting was upon the plan of work and the system of organization, and it resulted in a committee of seven being appointed to report upon the same. The board then took a recess of one hour to enable the committee to report.

At 2 o'clock the board reassembled and the following report of the committee was submitted and adopted:

Whereas, The American Christian Commission was formed at a convention of Evangelical Christians, held in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 27th and 28th days of September last; and

Whereas, The authority for its organization, and the general principles for its guidance in its proper work are set forth in the following resolutions and suggestions adopted at the convention, to wit:

Resolved, That we gratefully recognize the good providence of God in that He has brought us successfully through the war, and acknowledge that we thereby are laid under renewed obligations to devote ourselves to the regeneration of our restored country.

Resolved, That the best thank-offering we can make, as American Christians, for so great a national deliverance, and so welcome a peace, is in enlarged efforts to extend the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ throughout the land.

Resolved, That this convention appoint a commission consisting of sixty, with power to add to their number, to be called the "American Christian Commission," which shall be charged with the work of awakening the attention of the Christian public to the urgent need of extending the gospel to the multitudes of this generation not yet reached by direct Christian labor, using for this purpose the press, public meetings, local organizations and other suitable means.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the commission to collect and diffuse information suited to stir up the hearts of Christians everywhere to increased activity in the relief, rescue and salvation of men; to suggest methods which extended observation, comparison and experience have proved best adapted to these various ends; as far as possible to call forth and increase the voluntary, unpaid services of individuals in the Master's vineyard; to devise plans for the training and employment of woman's talent in the various spheres of Christian labor; to be a medium between Christian laborers and those who desire their service, whether churches, public institutions, societies or individuals; to reinforce, in every appropriate way, all forms of Christian

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

PANAMA.

The Rebellion Effectually Put Down—All the Leaders in the Hands of the Government—Business Reviving.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Oct. 17.

The steamship *New-York* arrived at Aspinwall on the morning of the 10th inst., after a fine run out of seven days and sixteen hours. As the steamer *Constitution* was a day behind her time from San Francisco the *New-York* will not get away until late this evening.

The backbone of our little revolution here may now be considered effectually broken for the present, all the leaders having either been captured or given themselves up to the government. The whole affair was miserably managed by the insurgents, and nearly resulted in making this poor little State still poorer. We shall probably now have peace for a month or two.

The United States flagship *Lancaster* sailed, on the 12th, for the Sandwich Islands and San Francisco.

Commander DAVENPORT, temporarily in charge of the United States Consulship here since the death of Consul MCKEE, has been superseded by Fleet Surgeon MAXWELL.

Business, which was almost brought to a standstill by the late revolution, is now reviving.

Both from the Atlantic and the Pacific we have tidings of continued trouble in the interior of this republic. Magdalena, Bolivar, Papayan and the Cauca are all in trouble, and doing the best to ruin themselves by internal strife.

Owing to the accident to the steamer *Guatemala* she is behind time, and we have no later news from Central America.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Gloomy Aspect of Affairs—The Revolution in Peru Still Raging—The Defeat of the Paraguayans Confirmed—Probable Occupation of their Capital.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Oct. 17.

In South America matters look very gloomy. Chili is in a sad state of perplexity owing to the presence of the Spanish fleet and the demands of the Spanish Government, which there is every reason to believe will be resisted by force; for an accession to such demands would doubtless lead to a revolution. Business in Valparaiso is very dull, but there is a good demand for shipping. Exchange on London, 60 days, 45¾c.@46½d.; on Paris 4f. 75c.

In Peru the revolution continues with varying success, and it is still difficult to form an idea which party will succeed. There seems to be little, if any, concert of action among the revolutionary leaders, each one appearing intent only in forwarding his private interests. The army is very short of supplies of all kinds, and as they have no money guano is given in exchange for coal and other supplies.

The government is showing great activity in dispatching arms and munitions of war to places along the coast, heretofore but imperfectly guarded, especially to the ports of Chiloe and Lota. Admiral PAREJA has distributed the vessels under his command among the ports of Valparaiso, Calders, Coquimbo, Lota and Chiloe.

From Bolivia we learn that Gen. MELGAREGO was within a few miles of La Paz, with but a small force to overcome the insurgents there under AUGUEDOS, who will probably be successful.

The *Star and Herald* publishes news from the River Plate to the 21st of August, confirming previous accounts of the great victory of FLORES over the Paraguayans. The fight took place on the 17th of August at Yatay, on the left bank of the Uruguay. Gen. MITRE is pursuing his victorious march toward Asuncion. It is believed that in a short time the allies will occupy the capital.

The Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway was opened Aug. 14 to within three and a half leagues of Chascomus.

On the 6th of August Montevideo suffered from a terrific gale, which caused great damage both among the shipping and on shore. The tempest was the most severe experienced at that port for many years, not being equaled in severity even by the storm of 1838.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW-ZEALAND.

The War in New-Zealand Over—The Gold Diggings in the Gray River District.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Oct. 17.

The Panama *Star and Herald* says:

"We have received files of the *Australasian*, Melbourne, to Aug. 11, containing dates from Auckland, New-Zealand, to Aug. 1, and Nelson, New-Zealand, to Aug. 3.

The war in New-Zealand may be looked upon as over, and the colonists are being left to govern themselves. Five regiments of the regular army go home at once. Gen. CAMERON had arrived at Sydney on his return to England, and was to sail on the first outgoing mail steamer.

The rush to the Gray River District is turning out well. No less than 15,500 ounces of gold were received in Nelson within a week from the Hakitika and Gray diggings.

An unusually large number of shipwrecks are reported in the Australian papers.

A dispatch from Sydney says: "At the Fiji Islands a government has been organized by the confederation of eight of the principal chiefs under the Presidency of THA KOM BAUA.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

Sixteenth Anniversary Meeting of the Union—Proceedings of the Session.

The American Bible Union held its sixteenth annual meeting yesterday morning, in the Broome-street Baptist Church. A large attendance was present, and the exercises were full of interest. Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., President of the Union, presided. The annual report was read by Rev. CHAS. A. BUCKBEE, Recording Secretary. This report related mainly to efforts made by the American Bible Union in the circulation of the Scriptures in Spain, Italy, China, Siam, India and Africa, and among the freedmen of the South. The new translation of the Scriptures has progressed favorably. The report states that since the last anniversary, the work on the Old Testament has been recommenced by Dr. CONANT. Dr. BLISS is still prosecuting his labors for the Union on the historical books. The coming year, it is hoped, will be distinguished by the publication of a considerable portion of this part of the Bible. It also afforded the agreeable and interesting information that a pulpit and family Testament, in large print, has just been published. It has been a work of great labor, both in preparation and execution. The poetic parts have been printed in poetic form, thus exhibiting the indications of rhythm which appear in the original, and all the quotations from the Old Testament are so presented as to leave no doubt where they commence and where they close. Very many improvements in the translation from the original have also been made, which will be introduced into the plates of the 16mo. This, it is claimed, is the clearest exhibition of the revelation of God in any existing version of the Sacred Scriptures.

Coming down to actual figures in setting forth the practical results of the efforts of the Union, the report states that up to August 8, 1865, there had been issued of the Revised New Testament, in whole or in parts, 85,068 copies. Within the year just passed, the number of complete copies issued, up to the same date, exceeded 20,000.

Dr. REMSEN PARMLY, Treasurer, made his annual report, of which we append a synopsis:

June 15, 1865—To cash paid as follows:

Balance due the Treasurer last year	$1,160 75
Tracts and Bible Union Quarterly	382 22
Expenses of Revision of English Scriptures	4,990 26
English Scripture Publication	7,207 89
Scripture colportage and distribution among soldiers, freedmen, &c.	5,606 56
Italian Scripture distribution	34 78
Home and Foreign Missions, &c., by request of donors	423 13
German Scripture colportage and distribution	266 33
Expenses of anniversary and St. Louis special meeting	193 65
Salaries of officers	3,759 11
Agents' salaries and expenses	2,978 09
Rent of officers' and managers' rooms	250 00
Certificates for life members and directors	11 28
General contingencies, fuel, insurance, postage, &c.	868 66
Total	$30,092 71
By cash, receipts from all sources	$29,028 41
Balance due the Treasurer	1,064 30
Total	$30,092 71

These two reports having been presented, Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE delivered his annual address. He spoke at considerable length of the new revision, and said that the ablest critics and best scholars of the country had spoken of the fidelity with which the translation had been made. It was not proposed to force men into accepting the new revision, but it was the determination of the Union to let Christians know that the work had been done, and was ready for the consideration of all candid and conscientious minds.

The following list of officers and managers of the Union for 1865-6 was then duly elected:

President—Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D.

Vice-Presidents—Rev. George W. Eaton, D. D., President of Madison University, New-York; Eld. Alexander Campbell, President of Bethany College, West Virginia; Hon. Thomas Maghrey, Australia; Rev. S. W. Lynd, D. D., Ohio; Rev. Dr. S. E. Shepard, Troy, Penn.; Rev. H. G. Weston, D. D., New-York; Rev. Wm. S. Clapp, New-York; Rev. S. Baker, D. D., New-York; Rev. Frank Rammington, Illinois; Rev. J. C. Oncken, Germany; James B. Colgate, Esq., New-York; Rev. Wm. R. Hall, Philadelphia; Eli Kelley, Esq., New-York; Hon. Thos. B. Stillman, New-York; Dr. J. P. Robinson, Cleveland, Ohio; Charles T. Goodwin, Esq., New-York; Rev. Thos. D. Anderson, D. D., New-York; Rev. Wm. Stewart, Canada West; Elder W. A. Belding, New-York; Jas. M. Shaw, Esq., New-York; Rev. T. M. Hopkins, New-York; Rev. J. W. Merrill, Michigan; G. J. Bird, Esq., New-York; Rev. J. M. Cramp, D. D., President of Acadia College, Nova Scotia; Rev. Geo. C. Lorimer, Louisville, Ky.; Hon. George Fife Angus, Australia; Rev. George F. Miles, Amherst, N. S.; Rev. Wm. Norton, England; Rev. L. E. Bill, St. Johns, N. B.; J. Osgood Pierce, St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. R. Jeffry, D. D., Philadelphia; Hon. M. I. Pierce, Lafayette, Ind.; Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D., Illinois; Elder James Challen, Iowa; Thomas F. Miller, Mobile; Elder James Lyon, Ohio; Prof. J. H. Mills, Oxford, N. C.; Rev. Wm. Cathcart, Philadelphia; Elder D. Pat Henderson, Kentucky; Rev. A. Wheelock, D. D., New-York; Rev. T. F. Caldicott, D. D., Canada West; Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon, London; Horace Evans, M. D., Pennsylvania; Rev. J. O. Mason, D. D., New-York; Rev. J. M. Richards, D. D., Pennsylvania; Hon. Isaac Davis, LL. D., Massachusetts; Elder Isaac Errett, Michigan; Rev. S. Remington, Massachusetts.

Corresponding Secretary—Wm. H. Wyckoff, LL. D.

Recording Secretary—Rev. Charles A. Buckbee.

Treasurer—Eleazar Parmly, M. D.

Auditor—Isaac T. Smith.

Managers—One Year—Rev. Samuel Baker, D. D.; Rev. W. S. Miklea, D. D.; Rev. Urban C. Brewer, Rev. A. Cleghorn, Eld. M. C. Tiers, A. Macdonald, Thomas Sparks, J. F. Sanray. Two Years—Rev. E. W. Bliss, Rev. W. H. Pendleton, Rev. W. D. Wright, Rev. J. L. Hodge, D. D., Rev. L. W. Olney, Rev. A. Harris, George A. Mervin, Wm. J. Coombs, J. H. Townsend. Three Years—Rev. O. C. Norton, Rev. Isaac Westcott, Rev. C. McGonegal, Rev. Hiram Hutchins, Rev. J. W. Series, D. D., James W. Flinn, A. T. Mason, S. T. Hillman.

During the morning session the following letter from Sir MORTON PETO, the English Railway Capitalist, was read to the meeting:

CLARENDON HOTEL, Oct. 23.

MY DEAR DR. ARMITAGE: Many thanks for your kind note of the 17th of October, which I found on Saturday night on my return home. I leave early this morning and shall not be in New-York either to-day or to-morrow. On Wednesday I have a great number of appointments, but I will do my best to look in either on Wednesday or Thursday, and say a few words. I am, my dear Brother ARMITAGE, very faithfully yours,

MORTON PETO.

The meeting at 1 o'clock adjourned for an hour and a half.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The several committees made their reports, and the same were adopted.

Numerous impromptu and off-hand speeches were then made by clergymen, from all sections of the country, most of them bearing upon the interesting and universal topic of the freedmen, their condition and prospects.

Rev. Dr. REEVES, of Alabama, made some remarks on the question, giving his testimony of the good to be accomplished for the freedmen by distributing the Scriptures among them, especially the New Testament.

Rev. Dr. GOODWIN addressed the meeting in a similar spirit, as did others.

The anniversary meetings will be continued to-day, at the same place, and there will be a morning, afternoon and evening session.

Sale of Fifty Thousand Tons of Coal.

PRICES TENDING DOWNWARD.

Yesterday, by order of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, 31,800 tons Pittston coal were sold at public auction by Messrs. BURDETT, JONES & Co., at the salesrooms No. 111 Broadway. The coal is deliverable at Newburgh, the freight thence to this city being 70 cents per ton.

The attendance at the sale was large and the bidding spirited, but the prices of the previous sale were not maintained.

The following are the prices of yesterday, compared with the prices obtained at the sale on the 4th inst.:

	Oct. 25, 1865.	Oct. 4, 1865.
8,800 tons lump coal	$10 00 @11 00	$10 75 @— —
7,000 tons steamer coal	11 00 @11 25	11 40 @11 55
5,000 tons grate coal	11 37½@— —	11 15 @— —
2,000 tons egg coal	11 62½@11 65	11 50 @— —
7,000 tons stove coal	11 75 @11 88	11 62½@12 00
2,000 tons chestnut coal	10 00 @11 00	10 12½@11 37½
31,800		

SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.

By order of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, Mr. JOHN H. DRAPER disposed of 25,000 tons of Scranton coal yesterday, at the Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place. The coal is deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J., the freight thence being 75 cents a ton. The attendance was large, and the bidding brisk. This is the first sale that the company have held since July last. The following prices were obtained:

5,500 tons lump coal	$10 00 @$10 50
4,000 tons steamboat coal	$10 12½@$10 20
4,000 tons grate coal	$10 62½@$10 87½
3,500 tons egg coal	$10 62½@$10 75
5,500 tons stove coal	$11 37½@$11 75
2,500 tons chesnut coal	$10 00 @$10 12½
25,000	

Auction Sale of Vessels at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

The following vessels, comprising ships, schooners, barks, steamers and tugs were sold at noon to-day, in front of the Lyceum, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Some of the vessels brought very low prices, and there seemed to be very little desire on the part of the bidders to buy at any price:

Name.	Purchaser.	Price.
Chas. Phelps	Capt. Brightman	$3,600
Release	E. D. Morgan	14,600
Hope	Starbuck & Co.	5,050
Cayuga	Dunning & Co.	11,500
Owasco	S. B. Griffin	11,900
Ottawa	S. G. Bogart	18,200
Sciota	A. F. Prentiss	15,000
Wissahickon	Merrick & Sons	13,000
Malvern	S. G. Bogart	113,500
Fort Donelson	Brown Bros. & Co.	24,500
Clyde	M. Hammill	11,400
Columbia	Merrick & Son	19,000
Mercedita	Smith & Dunning	35,000
Skookelon	W. P. Nelson	29,400
State of Georgia	G. Wright	50,000
Wando	G. W. Trundy	21,500
Union	Starbuck & Co.	39,500
Ceres	Dunning & Co.	6,500
Gamma	G. Wright	4,100
Daylight	Starbuck & Co.	12,600
Hydrangea	S. & J. Flanagan	10,300
Sweetbriar	B. F. Rowland	8,100
Bat	Russel Sturges	29,500
Lupin	F. L. Palmerton	5,500
Saturon	D. Townsend	7,500
Anemone	S. & G. Flanagan	8,000
Kalmia	W. Gladwith	9,900
Total amount		$533,650

The tugs *Catalpa* and *Clinton* were withdrawn from the sale, the Navy Department having use for them at present.

Naval Intelligence.

THE NAVAL DOCK-RACE—THE ALGONQUIN AHEAD—ACCIDENT TO THE WINOOSKI.

The *Algonquin* and *Winooski* are still running their engines, and with a fair prospect of continuing the race until the 96-hour test shall be concluded. At 11 A. M., yesterday, our reporter visited the vessels, and found that the *Winooski* had made, up to that time, 37,611 revolutions, and the *Algonquin* 38,636—making a gain in favor of the latter vessel of 1,025 revolutions. Everything seems to work well on board the racers, and there is no doubt in the minds of the engineers in charge but the trial will be at last concluded.

On Tuesday evening last, a coal-barge ran into the starboard wheel of the *Winooski*, and tore off the outer ends of all the bu kets, reducing the resistance and increasing the speed of her engines. Mr. DICKINSON calculates the difference at about six-tenths of a revolution per minute in favor of the *Winooski* by this accident. The gain of the *Algonquin* is less since the *Winooski* lost her wheel buckets than before, by this amount, and is due to this cause.

This afternoon, the counter of the *Winooski* stood thus: 42,111 revolutions; that of the *Algonquin* showed 43,311 revolutions—making a gain of 1,200 revolutions in favor of the *Algonquin*.

The American Missionary Society.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL MEETING, REPORTS, ETC.

The Christian public will be interested to know that the nineteenth annual meeting of the American Missionary Association is now in session at Mr. BEECHER'S church in Brooklyn. Yesterday afternoon a very small audience assembled in the lecture room of the church and shivered in unison while the venerable secretaries and committeemen read severally their reports.

Rev. M. E. STRIEBY, corresponding secretary, called the meeting to order at 3 o'clock, and, on motion, Rev. Dr. PATTEN was chosen Chairman, Rev. HENRY REDDEN and Rev. GEO. A. THATCHER acting as Secretaries. After introductory services of worship, Rev. Dr. PATTEN, in a few pertinent remarks, opened the session for business. Referring to the unusually interesting circumstances of prosperity attending the present anniversary, he declared that no such opportunity had in years presented itself for the outworking of the society as the present. He alluded kindly to the vast field opened for the work of the society among the people of the South, and thought the resolution of the recent congregational convention to raise $250,000 for the use of the society, eminently wise and judicious. Of course he recognized the difficulty to be met in raising so large a sum, but, as well shaken trees never fail to drop their fruit, so will instructed and properly-plied communities never fail to furnish funds for all wise and truly benevolent purposes.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved.

Mr. TAPPEN, the Treasurer, then presented his annual report, by which it appears that the receipts during the past year amount to the enormous sum of during the past year amount to the enormous sum of $139,481 16, of which $139,166 39 have been expended, leaving an exceedingly small amount in the hands of the Treasurer. The report was referred to the appropriate committee.

Rev. GEORGE WHIPPLE, Corresponding Secretary, then read the report of the Executive Committee, in which the great work of the association, its relief, education and evangelical Christian instruction among the freedmen of the South, where it has had, during the past year, more than two hundred and fifty missionaries and teachers. The results of the labors of these men are most cheering, although, since the removal of the troops from the South they have found a virtual social ban raised against them, which they have hard work to pass.

In the evening, Rev. Dr. KIRK, of Boston, delivered the annual sermon, which, though eloquent in matter and manner, was not of sufficient general interest to warrant reproduction. To-day business meetings will be held in the forenoon, and the Lord's Supper will be administered in the afternoon.

The Bonds of the Irish Republic.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The bonds are of the denominations $10, $20, $50, $100 and $500, of varied general arrangement, admirable in design, and of elaborate execution. One allegorical vignette of exclusive and fitting character is prominent upon all. The verbal matter in form is as follows:

"It is hereby certified that THE IRISH REPUBLIC is indebted unto ——, or bearer, in the sum of —— Dollars, redeemable six months after the acknowledgement of the independence of the Irish Nation, with interest from the date hereof, inclusive, at six per cent. per annum, payable on presentation of the bonds at Treasury of the Irish Republic."

Of the conspicuous devices upon the bonds, the portraits of the well-known Irish patriots, ROBERT EMMET, WOLFE TONE and FITZGERALD are prominent. These are skillfully engraved from authentic original pictures. The composition of the principal allegorical vignette upon these bonds deserves particular notice from the fact that one of the chief officers connected with this interest furnished suggestions adopted by the artist in its design. *Erin* is represented as a maiden pointing to the sunburst from behind distant mountains, which are typical of the centuries of oppression, and of the difficulties to be overcome before the just sun of liberty will be in the ascendant. With the right hand she points to the unsheathed sword lying upon the ground, thus indicating the only hope for the regeneration of Ireland. An Irish soldier is represented as stooping to grasp the sword with his eyes fixed in the direction of the rising sun. In the foreground accessories of the picture is shown the Irish wolf-hound, crouching at the feet of the figure *Erin*, and the ancient Harp of Erin. In the background, one of the ancient round towers of Ireland is a conspicuous point in the landscape. These bonds were engraved and printed by the Continental Bank Note Company, of this city.

Arrivals in the City.

Lieut.-Gov. Wm. Bross, Ill.; Gen. J. A. Logan, Ill.; Hon. J. Ewing, Penn.; and Gen. Lew Wallace, Ind., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Major-Gen. Este, U. S. A.; Gen. B. B. Ayres, U. S. A.; and Gen. S. G. Hughes, are stopping at the Metropolitan.

Hon. J. Randolph Clay, Philadelphia, is at the St. James Hotel.

Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief-Justice of the United States, has arrived in the city, and is stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

The Grand Division of Sons of Temperance of Eastern New-York, met at Odd Fellows' Hall on Wednesday, Oct. 25, at 2 P. M. and evening. About 200 representatives were present. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: NATHANIEL W. FOSTER, Grand Worthy Patriarch; ALONZO E. BRADLEY, Grand Worthy Associate; SCOVILLE D. FOOT, Grand Scribe; WM. H. ARMSTRONG, Grand Treasurer; Rev. J. B. MERWIN, Grand Chaplain; JOHN MCMILLEN, Grand Conductor; WILLIAM H. CURTISS, Grand Sentinel. The January session is to be held in Williamsburgh; April and October in New-York, and July in Troy.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S VIEWS.—Senator HENDERSON, of Missouri, in a recent speech, gave the following account of an interview with President JOHNSON: "When recently in Washington, I called on him, and had a full and frank talk with him in reference to all the questions connected with his reconstruction policy. In that connection he stated that, in his view, the States attempting to secede were still in the Union, and had always been. That slavery was practically abolished in those States, and must be entirely so to secure admission of their members into Congress—that they must adopt the Constitutional Amendment, destroying slavery throughout the nation, and provide in their own constitutions that hereafter property shall not exist in man. Taking his stand-point that the States are still in the Union, he does not think that he can consistently interfere with the franchise in those States, or in any other, that is, that he can confer it upon persons not enjoying it, under the respective State constitutions as they existed before the rebellion. But, as an individual, he desires that the negro shall be enfranchised, and would be gratified to see the several conventions extend the franchise to all persons of color who can read the Constitution of the United States in English, and write their names, and also to all persons of color who own real estate valued at not less than $250, and who pay taxes thereon. I have now quoted the precise words of the President, and you will see that, if the Democratic party indorse him, they must indorse negro suffrage, and thus remove the last plank from their platform. I am rejoiced myself to see all parties indorsing the President. I am satisfied he is doing the best he can to restore peace and harmony between the sections. He may commit errors. It would be strange if he did not. Of one thing, I think we may all rest assured, and that is, whenever he finds an error, he will correct it, and correct it on the side of justice and the Union."

THE VIEWS OF MR. STEPHENS.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes:

"In a conversation with your correspondent, Mr. STEPHENS said that it was owing to a want of unity through the South that their cause was lost. When a system of the most crushing despotism was inaugurated at Richmond, from that moment the struggle was abandoned, and the Confederacy was left to its fate. Mr. STEPHENS was very careful not to mention the name of the rebel President in speaking as above, but it was not difficult to see that there must have been a long estrangement between them, and that the acts of DAVIS within the last year or more of his administration were in no sense or manner countenanced or supported by the second officer of the so-called 'government.' Toward DAVIS personally, however, I do not believe Mr. STEPHENS entertains a single unkind feeling. 'His trial,' said he, 'would do no good. In so far as the charge of treason was concerned, he was equally guilty with DAVIS, and so, he added, were thousands besides. The statement that has gone forth from Fort Warren, to the effect that Mr. STEPHENS had 'complained' of his continued incarceration, while those more bitter than he were liberated, Mr. STEPHENS informed me was not correct. In a jocular way, he said to one of his visitors: 'I cannot see why I am confined, while others who took a more active part in the rebellion are daily liberated;' but in so far as complaining, he said it never escaped his lips. While in close confinement within the damp walls of the fort, Mr. STEPHENS fell away considerably; but from the moment he was allowed free exercise out of doors, he commenced to gain in flesh, and is now almost as well as at any time within the last six years. I need not tell you that he accepts the situation, for he does so without a murmur. Indeed, those who have judged him harshly throughout the war have judged him wrongly, for, during the whole of its continuance, his heart ever beat warmly toward the old Union. He had, of course, his life-long confirmed notions about the 'Rights of the States,' but this was more for their own protection than with any view to the disruption of the glorious phalanx as it it then existed. When overborne by the torrent, however, like many others equally true to the flag, he went with his State, though under a protest which none who have read can ever forget, nor, after reading, doubt the patriotism that inspired it. Mr. STEPHENS takes a great interest in the result of the elections in Georgia, and hopes that good and true men will be everywhere chosen. He expects to reach his home at Crawfordsville about the 28th, and will proceed thence via Atlanta."

GEN. MEADE ON OUR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—In the course of his speech at the opening of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Fair in Philadelphia, on Monday evening, Maj.-Gen. MEADE said: "I am sorry that in the short time which I have had to prepare for this occasion I could not appeal to the records in order that I might give you some idea of this great debt—of its magnitude in numbers—our Union has yet to pay. But I was fortunately in position to have recourse to the records of a single army—the Army of the Potomac—[great and continued applause]—which I had the honor for two years to command—[renewed applause]—fortunate in being in command of it at the close of the rebellion. [Applause.] I was in a position to take a close glance at them, and I am able to tell you, on examination, that at the close of the war there were reported to the government, as wounded, over one hundred and twenty-five thousand men. Now, of course, large numbers of them were slightly wounded, many of them returned to the ranks, not disabled. But take a very small percentage of all these—one-fifth of all these numbers—at least 25,000 have been disabled out of these 125,000. It will be necessary to take care of these in some way or other—those disabled from wounds received in battle. Now these are the returns from only one army. It is one of the largest of our armies, I know, that the government had during the war, and did some of the hardest of the fighting. [Applause.] But it is not these 25,000 men alone who have to be taken care of, but the disabled of the whole armies, East and West. When we know them, then only can we realize the whole mass of suffering. And how are we to take care of these poor men? The answer may be that they may be taken care of some time by the government, national, State or municipal. But the government is slow to move. There is a Legislature or a Congress, and many men take long to act, and the work cannot go on without appropriations by Congress. A few days ago I had to go to Washington. I am a member of an institution whose object it is to establish a national home for soldiers and sailors. A hundred gentlemen are appointed as corporators, and over fifty must be present before anything can be done on this subject. Three times I have been to Washington, but not once were fifty collected, and upon the last meeting, in order to do anything, it was determined to appeal to Congress for special legislation. So it is with the General Government; so it is, in a measure, with the State Governments. But these poor fellows cannot wait, and to your energetic charity they look to-night."

THE NEW PLANET—THE MICHIGAN ASTRONOMER SURRENDERS.—The following letter appears in the Detroit *Tribune*:

To the Editor of the Advertiser and Tribune:

I have to-day received a letter from Mr. PEASLEE, of the National Observatory at Washington, saying that the planet discovered by me on the 6th inst. was observed at Washington on the same night, and that it was first seen by Dr. PETERS, at Hamilton College Observatory, Clinton, N. Y., on the 20th of September. I confess I was a little surprised in receiving this letter, as I did not imagine any danger of being anticipated in America. However, as I have had the good fortune to discover one planet already before this, in which I was not anticipated, I can surrender my claim to this one with becoming grace.

On the 2d of May, 1864, a planet was seen at Madras by Mr. POGSON, and by him observed till the 15th of the same month. His observations, however, were not sufficient—at least so far as published—to determine the elements of the orbit, and accordingly the planet was lost. From the places which he gave, it appears that the planet was receding from its ascending node on the ecliptic, and had a large inclination. My observations this day of the new planet discovered by me on the 9th inst., without enabling me to determine the elements of its orbit definitely, yet show that it is now approaching the descending node and has a large inclination, and I begin to feel quite sure that ultimately it will be found that the new planet is the same one which Mr. POGSON saw in May, 1864, and which has since been lost. The circumstance of its motions, so far as I have observed them, agree precisely with the hypothesis of identity with the Madras planet, which Mr. POGSON proposed to call Sappho.

Very truly yours, JAMES C. WATSON.

ANN ARBOR, Oct. 16, 1865.

—Prince TORLONIA'S colossal undertaking of the drainage of the Lake of Fucino has recently been entirely centered in his own hands by the dissolution of the company founded in Naples in 1858, in consequence of the Prince having been sole proprietor of the 21,500 shares issued. Twelve years ago the capitalists doubted of the success of the operation, alleging the failure of the Emperor CLAUDIUS, who spent millions on it in vain; but the Prince persevered, although, instead of the eight years originally calculated, the works have been going on twelve years, and the capital has required to be doubled. On the 9th of August, 1862, the Torlonia emissary was opened for the first time, and in fifteen months it drained 2,000 hectares of land. On the 28th of August of the present year the emissary was opened again, and will continue in operation for about two years, during which period 5,000 or 6,000 hectares of land will be drained. All that will then remain to be effected will be a canal in the basin of the lake, which will drain 8,000 hectares more of most fertile land.

Dr. VON EISENBERG, the celebrated aurist and oculist, continues to receive patients at his office in Broadway; and, what is more to the purpose, invariably restores to health those who have lost the use of their organs of seeing and hearing. It is not possible to give the number of cures, all but miraculous, which, in the course of a very extended practice, he has been enabled to effect; but if any one is laboring under any disease of the eye, the ear, the head, the nose, the throat or the chest, the invalid will have such proof of the doctor's accomplishments offered him that he will be entirely satisfied he is among the leading physicians and surgeons of the age. He has been for many years in practice in this city, and if testimonials of his great skill were required, they might be obtained from all parts of the country. He has succeeded in the most desperate cases, and when other practitioners have considered them perfectly hopeless. It may be truly said of this gentleman, that "when the ear heard him it blessed him, and when the eye saw him it gave witness unto him;" for thousands are blessing him this day for the restoration of their sight and hearing.—*Sunday Times.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to one moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, are given. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates. Payments invariably in advance.

For Throat Diseases and Affections of the chest, "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," or Cough Lozenges, are of great value. In Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by cold or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce the most beneficial results. The Troches have proved their efficacy.

Latest from Egypt.

THE EGYPTIAN LOTUS,

a new and exquisite perfume for the handkerchief. Cleopatra and the ladies of the present day using the same perfume. Price ONE DOLLAR a bottle.

Manufactured by F. A. PENNEY,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

To be had of Helmbold, No. 594 Broadway; Hegeman & Co., Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 706 Broadway, and 4th-av., corner 17th-st.; Caswell, Mack & Co., 5th-av. Hotel; J. C. Rushton, corner Broadway and 25th-st., and all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

E. A. LOVEJOY, Agent, No. 93 Fulton-st., N. Y.

Established in 1833.

VANDERLIP & TAYLOR,

Successor to

A. RANKIN & CO.,

No. 96 Bowery, No. 165 5th-av., and No. 939 Broadway, corner 22d-st. and Madison-square.

Great assortment of undergarments for Fall and Winter. Gloves; men's furnishing goods, etc. Lap robes, mufflers, cardigan jackets, etc.

DRESS SHIRTS TO ORDER.

Trusses, Supporters, &c.

MARSH BROTHERS, of No. 542 Broadway, have received the first and only prize awarded for Trusses, &c., at the late Fair of the American Institute, for their celebrated Radical Cure Truss, and their superior Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces and Instruments for Physical Deformities.

Examining Surgeons:
Prof. JOHN M. CARNOCHAN, New-York.
Prof. J. V. C. SMITH, of Boston.
Dr. JAMES KNIGHT, New-York.

Demulcent.

HONEY, GLYCERINE AND PALM SOAPS.

J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 33 PARK-ROW, New-York, Manufacturer of every style of Staple and Toilet Soaps.

Won't Use Any Other.

WEBSTER'S VEGETABLE HAIR INVIGORATOR is the greatest blessing to those whose hair has turned gray from any cause ever discovered.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., New-York, General Agents.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Boys' and Children's Garibaldi, Cuta-AWAY AND ZOUAVE SUITS by the thousand at reasonable prices.

I. V. BROKAW, No. 42 Lafayette-place, and No. 34 4th-av., opposite Cooper Union.

The Finest Overcoats ever seen in this country, now ready for sale.

I. V. BROKAW, No. 42 Lafayette-place, and No. 34 4th-av., opposite Cooper Union.

A Gentleman's Head has a Right to a gentleman's hat, and in the multiplicity of exquisite styles of dress and whereas hats brought out by GENIN this season, every gentleman has fit himself with precisely the style best suited to his face figure and features. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Mantel Ornaments, Vases, &c., in China, Parian and Bohemian ware, new and splendid patterns; also 1,000 articles of fancy goods, all offered at the lowest market prices. HADLEY S. Cooper Institute, middle the block.

For One Dollar—The Illustrated Phrenological Journal, with Physiognomy, Ethnology, Physiology and Psychology; sent six months by FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Improved Sewing Machine—For tailoring, shoe-fitting, manufacturing, corsets, &c., No. 539 Broadway.

The Florence Sewing Machine, with reversible feed and uniform tension, making four different stitches. NO. 505 BROADWAY.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HILL'S Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown. Reliable. Depot, No. 32 John-st. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Trusses, &c.—MANSFIELD & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only No. 3 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

The Universal Clothes Wringer, with cog-wheels. Warranted the best in use. Salesmen wanted everywhere. E. C. BROWNING, Gen. Ag't, 347 Broadway.

The Florence Company's Lock Stitch Machine, the only machine having the reversible feed motion, was awarded the highest premium, gold medal, at the late exhibition of the American Institute.

Copy of Report of Committee on Sewing Machines.

The Florence Sewing Machine Company, No. 505 Broadway, for the best Family Sewing Machine.

Reasons:

1. Its simplicity and great range of work.

2. Its making four different stitches, viz.: the lock, knot, double lock and double knot.

3. The reversible feed motion, operated by simply turning a thumb-screw, enabling the operator to run the work from right to left or left to right, and perfectly self-fastening to the end of the seam.

4. The perfect finish and substantial manner in which the machine is made.

5. The rapidity of its working, and the quality of the work done.

6. Its self-adjusting tension.—*New-York World.*

New-York and Philadelphia Ornamental Iron Works.—"Jenkins' Patent Composite Iron Railing, Jenkins' Patent Wire Railing, Guards," &c. The subscribers having purchased the business of the late firm of Hutchinson & Wickersham, together with the patent and machinery for making the wire railing, &c., are prepared to manufacture to order the above. Also, every description of wrought and cast-iron railings, gates, &c., iron furniture, stable fittings, &c.

CHASE & CO., No. 624 Broadway, Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York.

To the Ladies.

Use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION, which is prompt, infallible and harmless. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists. Price, $2 a bottle. Send for circular.

Dames' Pulmo-Bronchial Troches for Coughs, Colds, &c. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st.

**Second-h

FINANCIAL.

5-20 BONDS.

IMPORTANT TO HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

Having made large conversions of Compound Interest Notes into the

NEW 5-20 LOAN,

We are now prepared to offer the Bonds for sale to arrive, in amounts to suit.

Parties holding 5-20 Bonds of the issues of 1862 and 1864, by exchanging them for the loan of 1865, will make a profit of from one to three per cent. in cash, and have the same Bond a longer time to run.

Henry A. Heiser's Sons,

Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 30 Wall-st.

P. S.—The Bonds of the issue of 1862 being wanted for shipment to Europe, enables American holders to reap this advantage.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS.

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

THE ISSUES OF

7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,

NO. 139 BROADWAY,

...l denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

REMOVAL.—THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY HAS MOVED TO NO. 153 BROADWAY.

STERLING EXCHANGE.

DRAWN ON BARING BROS & CO., LONDON, in sums to suit, for sale by

BLAKE BROS. & CO.
No. 28 State-st., Boston, and
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

THE HARMONY MUTUAL COAL COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $600,000.

(Represented by the lands owned by the company.)

Divided into 60,000 shares, the par value of which is fixed at $10 each.

Of these, 12,500 are appropriated for working capital.

OFFICERS:

President.....Mr. DAVID S. TURNER.
Vice-Presid't and Treasurer...Mr. MARTIN G. BATES.
Secretary.....Mr. JOHN H. ROLSTON.
Attornies.....PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY A. SMYTHE, President of the Central National Bank.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, President of the Bank of North America.
MOSES Y. WILSON, President of the American National Bank.
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, of F. Schuchardt & Sons, bankers.
NATHAN CHANDLER, of John Munroe & Co., bankers.
WM. H. TOWNSEND, Treasurer of the Sterling Iron Company.
DAVID B. TURNER, of New-York.

Each share will be entitled, from the coal mined by the company in any one year, to its proportionate share of said coal so mined at cost, not exceeding one ten per cent. on the profits thereon), and a dividend of the profits from the product, beyond the amount delivered on the shares.

The property of this company is situated between the town of Scranton, Penn., and the Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Company's property, about one mile from Scranton, and adjoining the Wyoming Railroad and Coal Company. It is free and unincumbered, and the company has no debt of any kind. It is one of the best coal properties in the valley, being estimated to contain seven millions of tons of coal, almost the whole of which is above water level, and capable of producing from 100,000 to 150,000 tons a year.

Any shareholder not wishing to take his coal can have it sold by the company for his account, and receive the profit.

Subscriptions for a limited number of shares received by

WILSON, GIBSON & CO.,
No. 80 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

NO. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Negotiate loans and business paper; make collections; purchase and sell government and other securities on commission; receive money on deposit, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum on daily balances which may be drawn at any time, or will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest payable on demand.

JOHN J. CISCO,
(late of the United States Treasury in New-York.)
JOHN ASHFIELD CISCO.

W. H. M. SISTARE,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER,

No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6. Government securities, stocks, bonds, &c., bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange, exclusively, on commission.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TO MUTUAL COAL COMPANIES.

COAL LANDS TO LEASE.

The SCHUYLKILL COAL COMPANY are now prepared to make leases on their lands in Foster Township, Schuylkill County, Penn.

These lands are located in the very best portion of the Hecksecher Basin, having over four miles ran on the Daniel, Crosby, Lealor and all the veins known in that Basin, both above and below water level.

Favorable leases, with an abundance of timber for mining purposes, will be made to good tenants on application to EDWARD PACKER, Trinity Buildings, or CHARLES E. MILLS, at the office of the company, No. 7 Nassau-st., over Continental Bank, New-York.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 326, Laws of 1859, and 476, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes of THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, a banking association located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

R. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 21 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the GERMANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY of New-York will take place at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of October next, at 12 o'clock M., to decide upon the reduction of the capital stock of the company to $500,000.

The transfer books will close on the 21 day of October, (Signed)

J. F. SCHEFFER,
G. HOLZAPFEL,
E. R. BALTZER,
EMIL BAUER,
WM. F. DRAKE.
} Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., No. 56 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1865.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot eighteen bonds, numbered as follows: 202, 274, 356, 47, 337, 373, 561, 711, 246, 222, 498, 94, 250, 129, 500, and 7, 143, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1865. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place,
} Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM CO., No. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Highgate Petroleum Company of New-York will take place at the office of the company, No. 27 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of October next, at 1 o'clock P. M., to decide upon the reduction of the Capital Stock of the Company to $500,000.

The transfer books will close on the 21 day of October. (Signed)

CHAS. HOLZAPFEL,
WM. F. DRAKE,
WM. F. HEIDE.
} Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 27, 1865.

MESSRS. WELLS, FARGO & CO. having been appointed the transfer agents of this company in the City of New-York, all transfers of stock of the company will be made at their office, No. 64 Broadway, on and after MONDAY, Oct. 2, 1865.

The transfer agency at the Central National Bank will be discontinued on and after MONDAY, Oct. 9, 1865.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. J. STAUNTON, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO BONDS, known as the "School Bonds of 1854," are hereby notified that said bonds will be redeemed in United States gold coin at our office, at maturity, Nov. 1, 1865. Interest on the above bonds will cease from and after the above date.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1865.

LEES & WALLER, No. 23 Pine-st.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Intaglio-type and Graphotype Engraving Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 49 Park-row, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock M., to elect trustees for the ensuing year, or until the next annual meeting. A full attendance is requested, as other matters of importance to the stockholders will be presented.

R. C. ROOT, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, due 1st of November next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank on and after the 1st proximo.

D. F. SMITH, President.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have in all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 164 NASSAU-STREET, NEW-YORK,

BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

Highest premium paid for

GOLD, COUPONS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the country.

Eastern and Western bank notes received at low rates from CORRESPONDENTS and DEPOSITORS. EXCHANGE on Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago and San Francisco.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

$10,000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN,

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,

IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,

Dated June 15, 1865,

AND NUMBERED

111,653 TO 111,739 INCLUSIVE.

BONDS, 590 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating the bonds, as payment has been stopped.

REFER TO

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,

Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CAMPTON, Jr., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.

The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.

Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
{DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.

BANKERS,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.

Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

Unite States Government Securities purchased and for sale

THE RATHBONE PETROLEUM CO, OF WEST VIRGINIA.

The stockholders of this company are hereby notified that at their annual meeting, to be held on the second TUESDAY in November next, 1865, at the office of the company's rooms, No. 22, in No. 54 William-st., in the City of New-York, at 12 M., a resolution will be offered to increase the capital stock of said company by fifty thousand shares, as additional working capital. An election for seven Trustees for ensuing year will also be held.

GEORGE E. COCK,
ROBERT C. EMBREE,
JOHN F. PICKRELL,
J. Q. ADAMS,
Trustees.

P. A. VAN BERGEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1865.

AGENCY, BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

No. 24 Pine-st.

WALTER WATSON, CLARENCE M. MYLREA and JAMES GOODHUE, agents.

Exchange bought and sold on London and collections made in Great Britain and the colonies. Drafts issued on Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, British Columbia and San Francisco. Drafts for small sums issued on Ireland and Scotland.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$2,000,000. SURPLUS.....$1,200,000.

This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

DAKIN, OLCOTT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 23 Wall-st., New-York.

Government and State Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Interest paid on deposits in excess of $1,000 at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

ISSUED IN 1864,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS

Bought and sold by
TAYLOR BROS., No. 17 Wall-st.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 326, laws of 1859, and 476 laws of 1865, that the circulating notes of "THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," a banking association, located in said city, will be redeemed at par, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at the New-York State National Bank, in the City of Albany, and at the Merchants' National Bank in the City of New-York, in that city, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of said bank, must be presented, as aforesaid, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a lien upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

EDWARD HAND, Superintendent.

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BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Oct. 14, 1865.

THE HUGUENOT BANK OF NEW-PALTZ, New-Paltz, Ulster County, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Metropolitan Bank as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

EDWARD HAND, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Oct. 14, 1865.

THE ALONZO WOOD & COMPANY'S BANK, Eldridge, Onondaga County, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers, in the City of New-York, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Importers' and Traders' Bank as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

EDWARD HAND, Superintendent.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE Interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable Nov. 1, 1865, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the city, at the Broadway Bank.

The Transfer Book will be closed Monday, the 9th inst.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1865.

OFFICE WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the West Virginia Central Railway Company will be held at Oneido, West Virginia, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, 1865.

JAMES W. LOW, Secretary.

NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at the office, No. 125 Front-st., on MONDAY, the 6th of November next. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WM. H. FLEMING, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1865.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, the transfer-books of said company have been reopened at the agency.

H. W. FORD, Transfer Agent.

THE COUPONS OF THE MORRIS AND Essex Railroad Company bonds, due 1st proximo, will be paid at the Merchants' National Bank, New-York. Parties holding ten or more coupons would facilitate the payment by sending the same to the Bank one week prior to that date.

ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of the Milwaukie and Prairie du Chien Railroad Company will be paid, par and interest, on presentation of the same, at the office of STIMSON, FRONK & CO., No. 8 William-st., at any time between now and the 20th of November next.

COMMISSIONERS FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 6 (up one pair over Park Bank).

FINANCIAL.

GLOBE MUTUAL COAL COMPANY

Coal at Actual Cost to Shareholders,

TO PARTIES SUBSCRIBING IMMEDIATELY.

SHARES, $8. PAR VALUE, $10.

WHICH ENTITLES THE PARTY TO ONE TON OF COAL AT THE ACTUAL COST.

SEE PROSPECTUS OF THE COMPANY.

OFFICE,

Nos. 64 Broadway and 19 New-st.,

NEAR WALL.

MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP.

WM. C. GILMAN

HAS FOR SALE

$25,000 MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP,

at moderate rates for investment in sums to suit buyers, including NEW-YORK, ORIENT, UNION, SUN and COMMERCIAL MUTUAL.

CANADIAN OIL REGION,

BOTHWELL, CANADA WEST.

PUBLIC SALE OF ABOUT 1,500 ACRES

OF

CHOICE OIL LANDS, WITH OIL WELLS.

The BOTHWELL LAND AND PETROLEUM COMPANY, commonly called the "Scotch Company," owning the town of Bothwell and 4,000 acres of land around it, will offer for sale, by auction, 1,500 acres of their choicest territory, with the view of attracting oil operators to the fuller development of this important oil region.

The lands to be sold immediately adjoin the Pepper or Boston, Lick, Colville, Victoria, and all the other yielding oil wells in the district. They embrace the well-known Chambers and Thames yielding wells, also others which are now being drilled on them. They are situate within two miles of the railway station and town of Bothwell, and front on the River Thames and the Longwood road. They comprise Lots Nos. 13, 14, 15, River Range; Lots Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, Longwood Road Range; and Lot No. 12 on the Tenth Concession. All in the Township of Zone, County of Kent.

Bothwell is a rapidly increasing town, and has hotels, machine and blacksmiths' shops, and all conveniences for supplying the wants of operators. It is a principal station on the Great Western or Canada Railway, which runs from Detroit to Niagara Falls, and is reached in 24 hours from New-York, and 14 hours from Chicago by express trains twice each way daily.

The lands will be put up for sale in lots of from 5 to 25 acres, a road allowance being provided to each lot.

A deposit of 20 per cent. will be required on purchase, 30 per cent. within one month, and the balance in four quarterly installments of 12½ per cent. each. For the deposit of 20 per cent., American Government or first-class State or railway bonds to an adequate amount will be taken as security instead of cash, until the buyers have time to convert. This will render it unnecessary for buyers from the United States to be provided with Canadian funds until after they actually purchase.

The sale will take place at BOTHWELL, on THURSDAY, 23D NOVEMBER, at 11 o'clock, forenoon.

Intending purchasers are invited to inspect the lands. All further particulars can be had, and plans of the property as subdivided for sale can be seen, at the office of the company, Bothwell.

JOHN WALKER,
General Manager.

OCT. 14, 1865.

$30,000,000 LOAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

TWENTY YEAR COUPON BONDS, IN SUMS OF $50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

Interest, 6 per cent., payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

TEN MILLION DOLLARS in BONDS to be sold at SIXTY CENTS on the dollar in United States currency. The interest thus equaling TWELVE PER CENT. IN GOLD, or SEVENTEEN PER CENT. IN U. S. CURRENCY, at present rate of premium on gold.

THE FIRST YEAR'S INTEREST ALREADY PROVIDED.

The most desirable investment ever offered. Subscriptions received and full particulars communicated by

JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.,
and
J. N. TIFFT,
Financial Agents of the Republic of Mexico,
No. 57 Broadway, New-York.

Subscriptions also received by banks and bankers generally throughout the United States.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD CO., 3D-AV., BETWEEN 57TH AND 66TH STS., NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of thirteen directors and the inspectors of election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8, 1865. The polls will be open from 2 until 4 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until Nov. 9, 1865.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS,
Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES PAPER COLLARS & CUFFS.

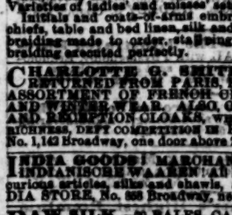
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

WARD, 387 B'WAY, N.Y.

C. W. FRENCH,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

NO. 607 BROADWAY, N. Y.



Just received a large stock of silk undershirts, English merino undershirts, Shaker-flannel undershirts, beautiful French and English scarfs, warm gloves, carriage-blankets, traveling shawls, together with all the novelties of the season, direct from Paris and London. Call and see Winter styles at No. 607 BROADWAY.

CURTAIN GOODS,

FURNITURE COVERINGS.

NEW STYLES, ELEGANT DESIGNS,

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

No. 369 Broadway,

Have now on hand the most VARIED assortment of RICH GOODS, and invite the attention of parties furnishing to an examination of the same.

All orders executed by tasty and experienced workmen.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

WHOLESALE.

You can purchase cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces.

CALL.

MARK THE ADDRESS.

Nos. 311 and 313, Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.,

Fifth block east from the Bowery.

Entrance to the Wholesale Departments No. 66 Allen-street.

Second floor, FELT, BEAVER and STRAW GOODS.
Third floor, RIBBONS, SILKS, VELVET and MILLINERY GOODS.
Fourth floor, CASE and PIECE GOODS only.

EDWD. RIDLEY.

AT GAYNOR'S.

NEW FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS.

New Black Silk Quilted SKIRTS.

NEW FRENCH CORSETS, for Ladies and Misses.

NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS at reasonable prices.

Having just returned from Paris, we offer our Fall importations at wholesale and retail.

GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!

AND FANCY GOODS.

M. P. BENDIT, Importer,
No. 196 Front-st., New-York.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of CHILDREN'S CLOAKS and SUITS, dresses, sacks, chemis, corsets, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, sleepers, babies' caps, &c. Ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgowns robes, ready-made under-garments and ruffled skirts. Varieties of ladies' and misses' setts and handkerchiefs. Initial and colored lawn embroidered handkerchiefs, table and bed linens, silk and cotton embroideries, braiding made to order, stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH, having just RETURNED FROM PARIS, HAS AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH CLOAKS FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR. ALSO, OPERA, CARRIAGE AND RECEPTION CLOAKS, WHICH, FOR STYLE AND RICHNESS, DEFY COMPETITION IN EUROPE OR AMERICA. No. 1,143 Broadway, one door above 26th-st., N. Y. City.

INDIA GOODS! MARCHANDISE DE L'INDE! INDIANISCHE WAAREN! All kinds of staple fancy articles, silks and shawls, at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 868 Broadway, near 14th-st.

RAW SILK.—20 BALES CANTON REELED Strong brand, 20 cases Canton, for sale by ARCHER & BULL, No. 117 Water-st.

MILLINERY.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of Fall and Winter Paris millinery, of the latest styles and shapes; also, jockey and riding hats in great variety, now ready at

MR. SIEBERT, No. 497 Broadway.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 17 PARK-ROW, etc., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1865.

Proposals are invited by the undersigned for the delivery of good, merchantable TIMOTHY HAY, on board of vessels at such wharf in New-York harbor as may be designated.

The hay and straw must be securely baled, and weigh two thousand (2,000) pounds per ton exclusive of wood.

Proposals must state plainly the quantity, price, and time of delivery.

The hay and straw will be inspected by a government inspector, and weighed before being shipped.

Proposals will also be received to deliver HAY and STRAW at Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., an Hilton Head, S. C., subject to the above requirements.

Bids will be accepted from time to time to meet the requirements of the government.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon ts as funds for the purpose shall be received.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 32 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1865.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 31st inst., for the following supplies, to be delivered free of expense to the government at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, to wit:

30,000 lbs. best flange iron, 3-16 to 10-16; 3,000 lbs. sheet iron, (assorted.)

4,000 lbs. round iron, ⅜ to 11-16; 10 tons No. 1 Scotch pig iron.

11 plates boiler iron, C. H. No. 1, ⅜, viz.: 5 plates, 54x40 to 84x40; 2 plates, 82x34 and 78x34; 2 plates, 70x36; 2 plates, 78x38; 2 plates, 70x40.

2 plates boiler iron, C. H. No. 1, ⅜, viz.: 1 plate, 82x34, and 1 plate, 46 inches diameter.

20 bars 1, and 6 bars ⅝, round Ulster iron; 15 bars 2x½ flat, and 1 bar 2½ square Ulster iron.

3,000 lbs. boiler rivets, ⅞x1¼, and ⅝x1¼; 5 kegs, 2x⅝, and 2½x⅝, boiler rivets.

1,500 sheets, 14 oz. to 24 oz. sheathing copper; 80 sheets ¼ copper.

200 lbs. copper boat rivets; 200 lbs. 10d. copper nails.

One slotting and paring machine to take in six feet diameter, to have 18-inch stroke of cutting bar, uniform adjustable crank motion with quick return; cutting bar to be balanced and adjusted vertically by screw and hand-wheel, some pulleys with 4 speeds for 4-inch belt, strongly geared circular and right angular movement to table.

One Pearce & Sanborn's double-acting patent submarine armor.

One Pearley capstan 6 6-8 chain; 5 Fairbanks' scales 200 lb.

6 hydraulic jacks, 10 and 30 tons; dudgeons or equal to.

400 tons Locust Mountain coal, to be selected and delivered on the dock foot of Delancey-st., East River.

76 air ports, 7½ light, Hidden's patent; 300 coal baskets, hide bound.

200 sets turned chair stuff and 400 rounds to be selected.

2,000 yards burlaps; 2,000 yards enameled cloth.

2,000 square yards boiler felt, Nos. 1 and 2 as per sample at Navy-yard.

150 feet, 2½ inside diameter suction hose with couplings; 12 lengths hose corporation size.

12 sets Gaylord's patent hose couplings for 2½ hose, and 12 wrenches for same.

32 pure Para gum valves, from 12¼ to 23¾ long, 10 to 11¾ wide, ¼ thick.

1,200 lbs. Tuck's metallic packing, 1 to 1½; 50 sides belt leather, as per sample at Navy-yard.

2,000 gallons sperm oil, in tight iron-bound barrels of 40 gallons each.

5,000 lbs. whiting, dry; 3,000 lbs. white lead, in oil, 25 and 50 lb. kegs; 10 gallons spirits turpentine.

2,414 lbs. lamp black, 1,000 lbs. red lead, dry, 50 lb. kegs; 5 barrels liquid asphaltum.

20 thermometers, 600 deg.; 20-tube engine, reservoir glass.

400 water-guage glass, assorted; 100 water-guage glass, 18x1 outside diameter.

20 dozen file handles, 15 hack saws, 30 hand hammers, 30 riveting hammers.

10 planing machines, hand, 10 sets planing machine tools, 10 tallow kettles.

Responsible security will be required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded, government reserving the right to withdraw any of the above articles, and to reject proposals, if deemed objectionable. Blank forms for bidders to be had at this office.

JOHN D. GIBSON, Paymaster.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 3 BRIDGE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, indorsed "Proposals for Cooked Rations," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., for supplying COOKED RATIONS for four months, from the 1st day of November, 1865 (or for such shorter period as may be directed by the Commissary-General of Subsistence,) to all troops in the service, as well as to all other persons properly to be furnished by the United States Subsistence Department, who may be in New-York City or its immediate vicinity, as well as to those who may be en route to and from the seat of war, and not otherwise provided for.

The rations will consist of three meals each day, of good and wholesome food, and subject to such proper inspection as may be directed by the officer in charge.

The contractor must also furnish the soap and candles that may be required in accordance with the army ration, as follows: Four pounds of soap and one and one-quarter pounds of adamatine candles to each hundred rations.

The bidders must state the price per ration, which price must include all expenses, such as furnishing cooking apparatus, fuel, packing-boxes, transportation of the rations, &c.

All bids must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by the guarantors themselves as follows:

"*We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of _____ be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed with two bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars each.*

Names of guarantors, {

Bidders must give their names in full, and also state their place of residence and business.

They must be present at the opening of the proposals, and be fully prepared with their sureties to sign immediately the contract and bond. Evidence must be shown of the entire responsibility of each surety. Any informality will be the cause of the entire rejection of the proposal and of any contract that may be made in perfect good faith, will subject the person making it and the guarantors to the extreme penalty of the law.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement attached to it.

The government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

Payments to be monthly, in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

FRANCIS E. BERRIER,
Captain and C. S. Vols.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, No. 8 SOUTH GAY-STREET, BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 13, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, Oct. 27, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of about TWELVE THOUSAND GALLONS WHISKY, as follows, viz.:

Lot No. 1.—About 6,650 Gallons prime RECTIFIED WHISKY.
Lot No. 2.—About 3,220 Gallons OLD RYE WHISKY.
Lot No. 3.—About 3,350 Gallons PURE BOURBON WHISKY.

These Whiskies are all in prime order, the packages all newly guaged, were selected with great care, and will be found upon examination fully equal to any Whiskies that have been offered in this or any markets.

Proposals for five (5) packages and upward will only be considered for either lot.

Samples may be seen and blank proposals obtained at the office of the following-named officers of the Subsistence Department:

COL. H. F. CLARKE, A. D. C., and A. C. G. S., New-York.
BREVET BRIG.-GEN. C. L. KILBURN, A. C. G. S., Philadelphia.
MAJOR GEO. BELL, C. S., Washington.
CAPT. THOS. J. SULLIVAN, C. S., Richmond, Va.
CAPT. E. P. BINGHAM, C. S., Boston, Mass.
And at THIS OFFICE.

The government reserves the right to reject any or all bids on the above lots that may be deemed too low, or to withdraw any of the lots specified above.

Proposals should be addressed "Proposals for the purchase of Whisky," and directed to the undersigned.

Payment to be made in government funds, ten (10) per cent. to be paid at the time of notification of acceptance of bid.

Five days will be allowed after the acceptance of bids for the removal of stores.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of their bids.

The Whisky in all the above lots to be sold by the PROOF GALLON, and purchasers will be required to settle their bills upon the certificate of the State Gauger as to the amount.

By order of

Brevet Brig.-Gen. THOS. WILSON, C. S. U. S. A.
W. H. PARKHURST, Capt. and C. S.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF WHISKY.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY, FORT MONROE, Va., Oct. 22, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, are invited and will be received by the undersigned, at this depot, until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 31st day of October, 1865, for the sale (by the running gallon,) of sixty-eight (68) barrels of extra fine whisky, withdrawn from bond, advertised on Sept. 21, 1865, as follows:

LOT NO. 1—Consisting of sixty-three (63) barrels Pure Old Rye Whisky, originally inspected in February, 1863, containing about two thousand five hundred and twenty (2,520) gallons.

Proposals for two (2) barrels and upwards of this lot will be received.

LOT NO. 2—Consisting of five (5) barrels Pure Old Bourbon Whisky, originally inspected June, 1864, containing about one hundred and sixty (160) gallons.

Proposals for one (1) barrel and upwards of this lot will be received.

The attention of druggists and dealers in general is respectfully invited to these two lots of whiskies, which are of superior quality and flavor, and have been in the possession of the government for a long time; has all been regauged and in excellent order.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any or all of the above lots, and to reject any proposal deemed too low.

Payment to be made in United States currency within ten (10) days after notification of acceptance of bid, and prior to delivery of the property.

Blank proposals will be furnished on application to this office.

JAMES CURRY,
Colonel and C. S. V.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of the bidder and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. FRIDAY, Nov. 3, 1865, for the completion of the unfinished work on the proposed sewer in 82d-st., from 8th to 7th-avs., and for the construction of a sewer in 83d-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

Blank forms for bids and specifications, can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEVENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1865.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Oct. 30, 1865, for the supply of 4 twenty-inch and 12 twelve-inch cast-iron stop cocks, 26 fire hydrants, known as "Ayres' hydrants," and 27 fire hydrants, known as "Coffin's hydrants."

Specifications and blank forms for bids can be obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEVENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,420	
OVERLAND	3,420	Hall.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
OLYMPIA	3,315	Frowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,672	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	3,670	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,165	Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 28
OLYMPIA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 4
ERIN.....SATURDAY, Nov. 11
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 18
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, Nov. 25
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $80; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,704 tons	800-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	800-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	800-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
EUROPE.....A. DUCHESNE.....FRIDAY.....Nov. 10
LAFAYETTE or WASHINGTON.FRIDAY.....Dec. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 18.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 25.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 1.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 8.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 15.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 22.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF MANCHESTER.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 25
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 28
CITY OF DUBLIN.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 4

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Southampton, as follows:

ARAGO.....HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Nov. 25, 1865.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....Dec. 23, 1865.
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Jan. 20, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GADSDEN.....March 17, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....April 14, 1866.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin.....$132 50 | Second cabin.....$80 00

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS

carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.

HIBERNIA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 4
UNITED KINGDOM.....SATURDAY, Nov. 11

Cabin, $80, $90 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDON.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID BRITish iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. PINCKHARD, will sail as above from Pier No. 3 North River, on TUESDAY, Nov. 14. For passage at the lowest rates apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway

The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave Nov. 2.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

NOTICE.—Change of sailing date. Hereafter the American and Mexican Mail steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 8th and 23d of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent. No. 26 Broadway

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO,

calling at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco and Bahia.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, one of their first-class steamers, (the 29th falling on a Sunday, they will sail the 30th.)

THE NORTH AMERICA

will leave on MONDAY, the 30th of October, from Pier No. 43, North River, at 12 o'clock noon.

The steamers only call at Para every other trip. The NORTH AMERICA will not call there this time. The steamer SOUTH AMERICA will follow on the 29th of November. An experienced surgeon is attached to each steamship. All letters must pass through the post-office.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to THOMAS ASENCIO & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY B. SOUDER.....Capt. CHAS. P. MARSHMAN
MONEKA.....Capt. WM. MARSHMAN

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The EMILY B. SOUDER leaves THURSDAY, 26th inst.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,
Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS,
GRANADA, ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA, QUAKER CITY,
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River. Bills of lading signed on board.

For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

The fast and favorite steamship
ALHAMBRA,
R. B. BENSON, Commander,
is receiving cargo, and will be dispatched as above.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander.

The elegant and fast steamship TWILIGHT is now receiving freight at Pier No. 37 North River, and will leave as above on SATURDAY, Oct. 28, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Agents at Wilmington, HARRIS & HOWELL.

FOR WILMINGTON.

COMMERCIAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
FAIRBANKS, Capt. ALEX. HUNTER.
WM. P. CLYDE, Capt. JAS. S. ROBBINS.

The splendid A 1 steamship FAIRBANKS is now loading at Pier No. 15 East River, and will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 26, at 4 P. M. Superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st., or to JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

FOR MOBILE, ALA.—DIRECT.

The A 1 fast steamship
GEN. SEDGWICK

will commence to receive freight on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 M., and sail SATURDAY, 28th, at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodation, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE.—BEFORE sailing, should purchase HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST—being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, and Great Britain and Ireland. With a railroad map corrected up to July, 1865, and a map embracing colored routes of travel in the above countries. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Fourth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $5.

For sale in New-York by D. APPLETON & Co., No. 443 Broadway, and JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway. And in Boston, by A. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 100 Washington-st.

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square, New-York.

Sent by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of $5.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU,

No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR, W. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 28, and the NORTHERN LIGHT, WM. WEIR, Commander, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The splendid new steamship NESHANNOCK, Capt. J. H. WINCHESTER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 28, at 3 P. M., and the GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GOGER, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For passage, having most luxurious and elegant accommodations, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will dispatch on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, from the company's pier, No. 42, foot of Canal-st., North River, their new and first-class steamship
HENRY CHAUNCEY,
Capt. ALFRED G. GRAY,
for Aspinwall, connecting via the Panama Railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, and on the Pacific with the company's favorite steamship
GOLDEN CITY,
for San Francisco.

The steamers of this company will sail regularly thereafter, as above, on the 1st, 11th and 21st days of every month, except when such dates fall on Sunday, when the departure will be on the preceding Saturday. The
ATLANTIC,
Capt. JEFFERSON MAUBY, will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 11, connecting on the Pacific with the COLORADO. The
BALTIC,
Capt. ROBERT H. HORNER, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 21, connecting with the SACRAMENTO.

THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, INCLUDING RAILROAD FARE.

First Cabin, $300; Second Cabin, $250; Steerage, $125. Children between 6 and 12 years, half fare; children from 2 to 6 years, quarter fare; children under 2 years, free.

Bankable funds (currency) only taken in payment.

Out of town applicants may secure passage by remitting bank drafts on New-York to the Company's agent, who will send tickets by mail or express, as may be directed.

Baggage checked through in charge of baggage masters over the entire route.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult passenger. For all over this weight 10 cents per pound must be paid to the purser on board. No merchandise nor bedding taken as baggage.

WAY PASSAGE RATES, NEW-YORK TO ASPINWALL.

First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $80; Steerage, $50. Children at proportionate rates.

WAY BAGGAGE—On all over 100 pounds to each adult passenger three cents per pound, payable to the purser on board.

ASPINWALL TO PANAMA.

$25 in gold, and children in proportion, payable at Aspinwall.

An experienced surgeon assigned to each ship. Medicines and professional services free of charge.

For passage tickets, or further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River.

In Boston, to
O. L. BARTLETT & CO.,
No. 16 Broad-st.

For freight, to
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 84 Broadway.

OR ON THE COMPANY'S WHARF.
Freight Agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO THE PACIFIC COAST will please take notice that having been appointed Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, we are now prepared to receive freights for California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, Sandwich Islands, Central America and west coast of South America.

For rates apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway, or freight office on dock foot of Canal-st.

Steamers will sail 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month; those dates falling on Sunday, on preceding Saturday.

No slow freight received on day of sailing. Freight MUST BE DELIVERED ON DOCK FOOT OF CANAL-ST. Bills of lading will be issued at No. 84 Broadway. Our usual package express will be sent by each steamer, and will close at 10 A. M. on sailing day. Our letter bags will close at 11½ A. M. For convenience of our up-town customers, letter bags will be kept at the Metropolitan Hotel and on the dock, foot of Canal-st.

Our FRANKED ENVELOPES will be on sale at the office of the hotel, and at our office, No. 84 Broadway, and Canal-st. dock.

All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.

Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale.

Telegraphic transfers of money made to all points reache by the wires on West Coast.

California coupons bought at best rates.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

STAR LINE—SEMI-WEEKLY.

Connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

The first-class United States Mail steamships NEVADA, CARPENTER, Commander.
CONSTITUTION, GREENMAN, Commander.
AMERICA, LINDT, Commander.
WEYBOSSET, PARISH, Commander.
THE NEVADA

Will leave Pier No. 45 North River, three piers above Canal-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 28, at 3 P. M.

The CONSTITUTION will follow WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For freight or passage apply to
WAKEMAN, GOODIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah,
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

PIONEER LINE.
THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

Connecting with all steamboats and railroads for the interior.

The new and elegant steamship HUNTER, M. L. ROGERS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 11 North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

MURRAY'S WEEKLY SAVANNAH LINE.

The favorite fast-sailing steamship ZODIAC, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 16 East River, on FRIDAY, Oct. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
MURRAY & NEPHEW, No. 62 South-st

Agents in Savannah, Hunter & Gammell.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Captain KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.,
No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY

UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY—No. 41 Chambers-st.—Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers, issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 28.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.

STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,

being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points,

by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.

For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT—ON

and after MONDAY, Oct. 9, the steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck-slip, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the express train. Freight taken for the Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

SOUTHERN ADVERTISEM'TS

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN LAND COLLECTION AND COMMISSION AGENCY

are in constant receipt of choice tracts of land throughout the South and Southwest; also, valuable mining properties,

MAKE COLLECTIONS on all parts of the country.

Pay especial attention to the sale and disposal of Southern products, and make advances on direct consignments.

MATTHEW H. BRIDGE, Manager,
No. 9 Broad-st., NEW-YORK CITY.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION;

Hon. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK, Ex-Gov. of Alabama.
Hon. A. W. RANDALL, First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington.
P. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 38 Broadway.
Messrs. H. B. CLAFLIN & CO., Importers, New-York.
A. W. GREENLEAF, Esq., Banker, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
ITALIAN OPERA.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

GREAT AND UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF CRISPINO E LA COMARE.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS AND THE PUBLIC.

Subscriptions for the second series of twenty-four operatic representations, commencing on TUESDAY, Oct. 31, are now received at the Box Office of the Academy. Subscribers desirous of retaining their boxes and seats are respectfully requested to give notice before SATURDAY, the 28d inst., at the Box Office.

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, Oct. 27, at 8, (Nineteenth subscription night,)

Third night of the highly successful new opera
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
(THE COBBLER AND THE FAIRY.)
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
SIGNOR B. IRFRE,

who, in order to make the cast as perfect as possible, has accepted the comparatively small part of the Count del Fiore.

SIGNOR BELLINI. SIGNOR ROVERE.
SIGNOR MARRA. MLLE. FICHER.
Conductor.....Signor TORIANI

TO-NIGHT (Thursday) Opera in Brooklyn.....NORMA
SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE.....ERNANI

The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING, at the regular ticket offices, viz.: the box-office of the Academy; Bear & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 699 Broadway, and Root, Anthony & Co.'s, 21 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
ITALIAN OPERA.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Oct. 24, at 8,
(FIFTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,)
NORMA, NORMA,

with the same great cast as produced at the New-York Academy.

The sale of Reserved Seats and Tickets will commence this morning in Brooklyn, at the Box Office of the Academy, and in New-York at Root, Anthony & Co.'s, No. 21 Nassau-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 28, at 1 o'clock.
GRAND OPERA MATIN E.
Will be produced Verdi's most celebrated opera
ERNANI,
with its most brilliant and complete cast.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR ONLY,
to all parts of the house.
No reserved seats.
Tickets may now be had at all the regular ticket offices.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor.....Mr. J. W. Lingard
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
REVIVAL FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY,
Of the immense sensation drama of a
DREAM OF DESTINY.
New scenery and surpassing effects.
Mr. Walter Grisdale, Mrs. W. G. Jones, Geo. Brookes, Mr. G. W. Thompson, Miss Annie Hyatt, Mr. G. Lingard,
ROBERT MACAIRE.
Brookes and G. W. Thompson.
CAVALIERS AND ROUNDHEADS.

LORD DUNDREARY'S BROTHER SAM

Will hold another brilliant levee of his own and his brother's lazy admirers, on
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 1¾ A. M.,
AT BROADWAY THEATRE.

GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND CONCERTS.

The concerts will commence on SATURDAY, the 28th of October, at 8 P. M., at the SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY, and be given on every alternate Saturday evening through the season.

TICKETS can be procured only from the orderlies of the regiment and the committee.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

A MAGNIFICENT SUCCESS!
AT THE BROADWAY ATHENÆUM,
On Broadway, near 4th-st.
THE ALPS, TYROL AND ITALY,
BY
THE RENOWNED ARTIST
NICOLA MEISTER, OF COLOGNE.
REAL DAWN, SUNSET, MOONLIGHT, AND TEMPEST.
THE ALPINE HORN, ITALIAN SERENADES, AND
EXQUISITE MUSIC.

Doors open at 7; entertainment at 8 P. M.
Admission, 50 cents; children 25 cents.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 730 BROADWAY.

Miss CECELIA E. WHELAN will give her first Literary and Musical Entertainment THIS EVENING, assisted by Mlle. Matilda Toedt, Violinist; Miss O. V. Hutchings, Contralto; J. B. Brown, Elocutionist; Mr. G. F. Bristow, Conductor. Steinways' grand piano will be used on this occasion. Admission, $1. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 BROADWAY.
THIRD WEEK.
TOM, THE BLIND NEGRO BOY PIANIST,
EVERY EVENING,
excepting Tuesday, Oct. 24.
ADMISSION $1.

Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commencing at 8.
N. B.—Reserved seats may be secured each day at the Hall, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
The grand piano used for the occasion is kindly furnished by Steinway & Sons.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY, Oct. 28.

SCIENCE AND ART.

The POLYTECHNIC branch of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE will meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING in Room No. 24 Cooper building. Topics—1. "Recent Scientific Discoveries." 2. "Novelties in the late Fair." Admission free.
S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.

FIRST-CLASS CORPS DE BALLET wanted by the Ravels to go to Havana.
Salary $18 a week, payable in gold, and passage-money to and fro.
Apply at NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Stage-door, from 10 to 1.

RAILROADS.

SHORTEST LINE TO THE OIL REGIONS
NEW-YORK, WILLIAMSPORT AND ERIE LINE,
VIA MAUCH CHUNK.
ONE EXPRESS TRAIN DAILY.
ONE HOUR AND THIRTY MILES SAVED.

On and after Sept. 25, 1865, trains leave New-York, via CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, from foot of Liberty-st., North River,
DAILY (EXCEPT SATURDAY) AT 7 P. M.
ON SUNDAY, 8 P. M.
CARS RUN THROUGH FROM NEW-YORK TO ERIE.
SLEEPING CARS ON ALL TRAINS.
TIME SHORTER AND FARE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

☞ Connects at Williamsport with Williamsport and Elmira Railroad for Elmira, Niagara Falls, &c. At Corry, with Atlantic and Great Western Railroad and Oil Creek Railroad for Titusville, Shaffer, Franklin, Oil City, &c. And at Erie with Lake Shore Line for the West.

Return Train leaves Erie at 2:5 P. M., Corry, at 3:50 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:5 P. M., (noon).
H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS, 1865.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 18.
PASSENGER LINES FOR CAMDEN, MANCHESTER AND LONG BRANCH.

The steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. SEELY, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

AT 11:45 A. M., EXPRESS LINE FOR CAMDEN DIRECT,
taking passengers for Fort Monmouth, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squan, Bricksburg, Manchester, Toms River, Woodmanie, Shamong, Barnegat, Tuckerton, Otsion, Jackson, and all stations on Camden and Atlantic Railroad.
Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.
Excursion ticket, good for three days, $3.
AT 4:15 P. M., Way Passenger Line for Manchester, Toms River, Long Branch and intermediate stations.
THROUGH FREIGHT LINE CAMDEN AND NEW-YORK.
Leave New-York at 4:15 P. M., arriving at Camden 1:30 P. M. next day.
Leave Camden at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York 4 A. M. next day.
Freight taken at low rates. Apply to S. C. HASTY, Local Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
W. S. SNEDEN, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after Sept. 23, 1865, trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6 and 7 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:20 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 7:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., and 5:40 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THURSDAY,
NEVER ACTED, a new and original FIVE-ACT COMEDY, by a celebrated London Author, entitled
THE NEEDFUL,
with new scenery, (which has been some time in preparation) by Messrs. Isherwood and G. Maeder. Machinery by Butler. With new costumes and appointments.

Capt. Feargus Daly	Mr. E. L. Davenport
Abraham Store	Mr. Mark Smith
Mr. Meek	Mr. George Holland
Job Lax	Mr. Young
Jacob Scriplie	Mr. John Sefton
Ensign McHaughty	Mr. B. Response
Yellowhase	Mr. Norton
Ernest Otway	Mr. J. C. Williamson
Kate Harley	Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Meek	Mrs. Vernon
Mrs. Tabitha Store	Mrs. John Sefton
Anna Meek	Miss Ione Burke
Amelia McHaughty	Mrs. Jennings
Esther	Miss F. Green

ACT I.
Breakfast-room in Mr. Meek's London House.
ACT II.
Pier at the Isle of Wight, with view of the Channel.
ACT III.
Parlor in Mr. Meek's House at Ryde.
ACT IV.
Drawing-room in Store's House at Ryde.
ACT V.
Apartments at Store's House.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, THE NEEDFUL will be repeated.

Due notice will be given of the next representations of the DOUBLE GALLANT, THE SERF, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP, and ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

Mr. Wallack has much pleasure in announcing the engagement at this theatre of MR. FREDERICK ROBINSON, (from the Theatre Royal, St. James, London,) whose arrival is daily expected.

Open at 7½. Begins at 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress.....MRS. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager.....J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
of the great local sensational drama, in
FIVE ACTS AND A PROLOGUE,
embodying truthful, varied and interesting pictures of life and manners, in innumerable novel and interesting phases, entitled
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
received nightly with the greatest enthusiasm by
CROWDED HOUSES,
who fully indorse the opinion expressed on this representation of
LIFE IN NEW-YORK,
on its original production, that it ranks as
THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE SEASON,
and warrants the announcement of its repetition
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
With
ELABORATE SCENERY BY HAYES,
including the beautiful tableaux,
UNION-

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Friday, the 27th inst. *Part II.*—Nos. 2428, 2178, 2474, 2478, 2486, 2488, 2496, 2500, 2506, 2339, 2366, 1754, 1178, 2392, 2510, 2512, 2514, 2516, 2518, 2519. *Part III.*—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term. The General Term will be in session until Friday.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Calendar same as yesterday. *Part II.*—Nos. 1292, 1768, 2036, 1782, 1444, 1438, 1766, 5024, 4510, 2040, 2042, 2044, 2046, 2048, 2050.

Notice to the Bar.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Notes of issue for the November General, Special and Trial Terms of this Court must be filed on or before Saturday the 28th inst. R. D. LIVINGSTON, Clerk.

The Ketchum Frauds Against the Court—Important Opinion of Justice Moncrief.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 25.

McVickar et al. vs. *Greenleaf et al.*—A motion was made in this action for leave to examine young Ketchum, the defaulter, pending the sentence that the Court of Sessions have determined to pass upon him on the last day of the present term. The case was fully argued by Mr. Laroque for the plaintiffs, and by Mr. F. N. Bangs, counsel for the Ketchums. Yesterday, Mr. Justice Moncrief, sitting at Special Term, delivered the following

OPINION.

I am of opinion that a party to an action may be examined at any time after advisement has been made of the nature of the claim or the defence. Section 891 of the code so provides in terms, and is without qualification. The authorities cited against this view, holding that the examination could be had only after issue joined, were all cases decided prior to the year 1863. The Legislature in that year amended section 395, by striking out the words "in respect to any matter pertinent to the issue," and deprive the authorities of the reason assigned for their conclusion. The plaintiff should, however, be limited to such evidence as will tend to establish his alleged cause of action, and the defendant sought to be examined has the right to know the extent and nature of the claim made against the defendant. After service of a copy of a verified complaint, in this action, the examination should proceed. The application to set aside the order, &c., is denied.

Mr. Laroque asked that the examination be set down for 10 o'clock this morning. The court granted the request, and the taking of the testimony will proceed to-day.

For plaintiff, Mr. Laroque; for defendants, Ketchum, &c., Mr. Bangs.

The Eighteenth Ward Market—A Mandamus Served on the Common Council.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 25.

Before Hon. D. P. Ingraham, P. J.

The People ex rel. Benjamin F. Manniere, J. A. Haywood and Jacob Gumble vs. *The Mayor, Common Council, &c., of New-York.*—At the last session of the Legislature of this State, an act was passed providing for the construction of a public market in the Eighteenth Ward. Among other things, the law provides that the corporation of the city, as represented by their Common Council, for the purpose of raising money to erect their market buildings, &c., shall issue bonds on the credit of the city to the extent of $75,000. The Common Council, though often requested so to do, (as alleged in the complaint,) have refused to issue these bonds, and a motion is now made to compel them to comply with the law. The argument of the case has been postponed to the first Monday of November next.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 25.

By Justice Ingraham.

In the matter of the application of Helen Runyon, &c.; report of the referee confirmed and order granted. Charles W. Ulman vs. John C. Smith; motion granted. Henry Hyman vs. Kauffman Baer; motion granted. Morris J. Adler vs. Morris Mayer; motion granted. Emma L. Betts, &c., vs. J. Sidney Betts, Jr.; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Mary L. Van Houfen vs. Oscar Van Houten; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Ida Ricknagel vs. George Ricknagel; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. John R. Knox vs. Eliza Knox; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Richard Lanckenan vs. George M. Gott; motion granted. Samuel P. White vs. John W. Corlies et al.; motion denied, costs to abide the event.

Termination of the Strong Abortion Case—An Abortive Trial Resulting in Mr. Strong's Acquittal.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

The People vs. *Electa M. Potter and Peter R. Strong.*—The room in which the Court of General Sessions is held was crowded by persons interested in witnessing the progress of this case. After the court had been opened, District-Attorney Hall said that before the case commenced he would have to make some preliminary explanations. In the first place he would not be able to participate in the case because he had to leave, on very urgent business, for the capital of a neighboring State, at 3 o'clock, or perhaps at 12 and would be gone two days. On the first of March, after the indictment was found, Mr. Graham was requested to represent the prosecution, and he had been relied upon to try the case. He had argued or rather opposed several motions for the people, and had since acted *ad hoc* as District-Attorney, but as he now had a private or an official engagement which required him to be in Albany a day or two, therefore his services in the case would not be available, which was to be regretted as he was fully prepared. He (Hall) had pledged his official word that the case should be tried at this term, and the Attorney-General was then present to represent the people in his own absence and that of Mr. Graham. The prosecution, however, would go to trial under very great disadvantages, simply and solely under the stress in which they were placed.

Mr. Brady replied that he did not know the precise object of the explanations made, but he would say in behalf of the defence, that if there was anything that would place the prosecution under a disadvantage, his side also lay under an equal one, as Mr. Cram, who conducted the case, was compelled to go to West Virginia, and he himself was also compelled to leave another case in order that he might appear in this case.

The court remarked that the disadvantages being equal, they would impannel a jury and go on with the case.

The Attorney-General said he would like to commence, but, under the peculiar circumstances that surrounded the case, he had found it necessary to have assistance in conducting it. He had therefore engaged Mr. C. G. Gerry.

A jury was then impanneled, consisting of the following gentlemen: George Folk, foreman; James P. Denniston, James P. Smith, Louis Frank, Thomas McDowell, Philip Stearne, Michael Schwab, Henry J. Guman, Joseph Merrill, Lawrence Branch, John A. Dohn, Christian F. A. Donnby.

After they had been sworn, Assistant District-Attorney Hutchings proceeded to open the case, and addressing the court and jury said Electa M. Potter and Peter Strong had been jointly indicted for the crime of manslaughter in the second degree. The counsel for the defence had demanded a separate trial, and the counsel for the prosecution, by virtue of the power vested in him, had elected to try Peter R. Strong to-day.

The case was one that had excited considerable interest, and had been presented to the public, on various occasions, on motion affecting its progress. Peter R. Strong, now on trial, was a man hitherto of undoubted respectability and of high social position. The other defendant was a woman who called herself a female physician, and might be such, or might be an imposter. They were charged with the commission of a crime and the violation of a law which gave protection and security to human life, even in its lowest state. Strong was charged jointly with that woman, with the procurement of an abortion upon the person of Mary R. Strong, his wife. It was, therefore, a very peculiar case, and one most strange, most seemingly strange, for, though there might be many cases of that character which were not presented to the public view, yet the interests of the present one demanded that it should be laid before a jury.

If Strong were not guilty there was almost an absolute conviction in the minds of immediate members of his wife's family that he was guilty, and there was certainly a most singular chain of circumstantial evidence which bore heavily upon him, unless he could answer it by opposing testimony.

In the latter part of February, 1862, Mrs. Mary R. Strong, his wife, it was charged, was pregnant with a child six months old. The testimony in the case would show that Strong came to the woman with whom he was jointly indicted and wanted some instruments with which to procure an abortion on his wife. He consulted, it was stated, with Mrs. Strong, and with a witness by the name of Mrs. Massy, and Mrs. Potter furnished him with the instruments. The abortion was performed and the child destroyed. It might be asked what motive could move him to procure an abortion upon his wife. There might be many motives to a person criminally disposed, which would not be obvious to the jury, but if this crime was committed by Strong, the motive was that his wife was pregnant with a child which was the fruit of an adulterous intercourse, or the result of an outrage committed upon her. Mme. Barbarie, an old and experienced midwife in this city, would be placed upon the stand to testify that the child was delivered dead, and that she knew it was premature from its size, and a certain declaration ma e by the defendant when he called upon her. There would also be a witness, an immediate relative of the wife of the defendant, who would state certain declarations made by him before and after that delivery, and also the father of the wife would testify to the declaration made as to the child being born dead. Mrs. Massy will prove certain declarations of Mrs. Potter as to those instruments, and another witness will testify to their being sold, and that they could not be used for any proper purpose. This would be substantially the case for the people, and they would proceed to call their witnesses.

Thomas Wilson was called, and testified that he was an undertaker; had been so seventeen or eighteen years; had no recollection as to precise date of a burial in March, 1862; had nothing to fix the date by; would not be surprised if it was four years since; went to some house in Twenty-first-street; it was on the upper side of the street, between Fourth-avenue and Broadway; was sent there by Dr. Watson; there was a letter written to him, and he also saw the Doctor; (witness here produced the letter;) went in accordance with the letter; did not see Dr. Watson there; the Doctor is not living now; it is probably two years since his death; presumed he went to the house mentioned in the letter; undoubtedly he went to the house.

Mr. Brady here objected, as it was not shown what house the witness went to.

Mr. Gerry said the prosecution was prepared to show what took place at the house, and then show what house by connecting it subsequently with what was done there.

The court suggested that it might become very important to show what house, previously to showing what took place.

The witness proceeded to testify that he saw Dr. Watson at his office the same day that he received the note; the Doctor's business was that of a regular physician. [The prosecution then offered the letter in evidence to show where the witness went.]

Mr. Brady objected, saying that it could only be admitted to refresh the witness' memory.

The witness, after reading the letter, continued: Had always supposed that he went to a house in Seventeenth-street, but it appeared from the letter that he did not; presumed, however, that he went to the house mentioned therein; had no recollection, after reading the letter, which house it was; went there in the morning; it was before eleven o'clock.

Mr. Gerry stated that the prosecution would have to postpone the further examination of the witness until after that of the midwife, Madame Barbarie, who had positively refused to appear; that an officer had been dispatched for her, and she was expected every moment, and that, therefore, he was obliged to ask the indulgence of the court for a few moments.

The court then took a recess until half-past twelve. Upon reassembling, the officer who had been in search of Madame Barbarie, reported that she could not be found. Counsel for the prosecution moved that the people be allowed to withdraw a juror. His Honor said that this could not be done without the consent of the defendant's counsel.

Mr. Brady, for the defence, then rose and said that His Honor was perfectly aware that before he became in any way connected with the case the prosecution had moved for a postponement for the term, and that the court had so much control over it as to direct that the trial should proceed; and that it was most important to the rights of Mr. Strong that this criminal case should expire or in some manner be doomed to death before the trial of the controversy out of which it arose. The gentlemen were distinctly apprised that the case would come up for trial to-day, and he himself had come prepared to go on; therefore, he could not consent to any disposition except an acquittal of the defendant. The indictment was found in the month of February last, nearly three months after the alleged perpetration of the offence, and from that time until the present Mr. Cram and Mr. Robinson had besieged the court day after day, demanding a trial.

The Attorney-General remarked that he deemed it incumbent upon him, from the position he held, to make some statements respecting the case. They had moved on the trial, expecting that the witnesses would be present, from the fact that they were supposed to have been subpenaed, and they had expected the return of the officer at the present time would be one indorsed upon an attachment; but they were met with the surprise that the witnesses, so far from having been attached, had not even been subpenaed. It was a case of sufficient importance to claim the attention of the prosecuting attorney of the people, and involved interests intimately related to and connected with the laws of the country. He knew nothing of the private rights of individuals involved in the case; he had an eye single to the public law, and he found charges which it was important should be investigated, and when they were so engaged in the discharge of their duties under due process of law, they were met with such a surprise. The question was, what was to be done with the case under the present circumstances? His learned friend had taken the position that there should be an acquittal if the people were not ready to proceed. They were not ready; but their want of readiness was wholly unexpected, and therefore they asked to be permitted to have the witnesses in attendance the next morning.

The court said that it understood the application now to be to lay the case over until to-morrow morning.

The defendant's counsel said the only question before the court was whether there was laches on the part of the prosecution in endeavoring to secure the witness. He submitted most respectfully that there was no surprise in the case. It had been in the papers nearly every day during the term. There had been a motion made that the case should be tried, and they came once with witnesses to see that justice was done.

The court then interrogated the officer in regard to his efforts to find the witness, and then said that the facts seemed to be that the officer who went after the witness was unable to find her, and without that witness the case could not proceed. Under the circumstances it seemed that it would be idle to keep the jurors and witnesses in attendance.

Mr. Brady then asked that the jury be requested to find a verdict of not guilty.

The court then, addressing the jury, said that as there was no evidence in the case upon which a verdict of guilty could be rendered, it was their duty to render one of not guilty, which was accordingly done.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For General Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 25, 1865.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81....C.	107	100	N. Y. Guano Co....	12
5,000	U. S. 6s, '67.....	118¾	200	Copake Iron Mine.	1½
1,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s...R.	101½	300	Erie Railroad.....	85⅞
6,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.		300	do.....	s10 85⅞
	Ex-Nov. Coup..	103¾	300	do.....	s30 85⅞
10,000	do.....	103¼	300	do.....	s30 85⅞
60,000	do.....2d call	103¾	1200	do.....	86
500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. New issue, Ex-Nov. Coup.....	101¾	500	do.....2d call	86¼
			200	do.....	86⅛
14,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	92¾	200	do.....s30	86¼
5,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Series....	97¾	400	do.....s30	86⅛
30,000	do.....Sec. Ser.	97½	50	Mich. Cen. R.....	111¾
20,000	do.....	97¾	100	do.....	111¾
12,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan.....	98¾	25	Reading R.....	115¾
			500	do.....	114⅝
5,000	Tenn. 6s.....	83½	300	do.....2d call.	b15 114⅞
9,000	do.....	84	300	Mich. S. & N. I....	78⅝
7,000	North Car. 6s.....	83	300	do.....2d call	70⅝
3,060	Missouri 6s.....	76	300	do.....s30	70¼
26,000	Ohio & M. Cer.....	27¼	100	Ill. Cen. R.....	133
11,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M.	102	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	s30 77¼
2,000	Chi. & N.W. 1st M.	91	300	do.....	77¼
1,000	Alt. & T. H. Inc.	76	1000	do.....	78
10,000	Amer. Gold.	s30 145	1200	do.....	78⅛
40	Mechanics' Bank..	112¾	300	do.....2d call	78¼
10	Bank of Commerce	106	1000	do.....	78⅛
10	do.....	107	100	Chi. & N. W.....	30⅛
50	Bank of Republic.	109	600	Chi. & N. W. Pr....	63⅛
109	Canton Co.....	39¾	500	Cleve. & Tol.	102¾
300	Cumb. Coal Pr.....	43	200	do.....2d call	103
100	do.....	42¾	300	Chi. & R. I.....b30	107¾
20	West. Union Tel...	69	100	do.....s10	107¾
200	Quick. Min. Co....	48⅛	300	do.....2d call	107¾
200	Bruns. Land Co....	7½	40	Chi., Bur. & Q.....	135
100	do.....	7¾	25	do.....2d call	136
200	N. Y. Cen. R.....	96⅛	200	Mil. & P. du C. R....	59½
100	do.....	96⅝	500	P., F. W. & C.....	97½
100	do.....	96⅞	100	do.....s60	97
100	do.....b10	96⅝	100	do.....s20	97¼
400	do.....2d call	96⅝	100	Alt. & T. H. Pr....	83
600	do.....s30	96	200	Chi. & Alt. R.....	104

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	106⅞	29	Pac. Mail S. Co....	220
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C. Ex-Nov. Coup.	103⅜	200	Cleve. & Tol. R....	102¾
			200	Mil. & P. du C.....	61
8,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C. New Issue, Ex-Nov. Coup.	101¾	600	N. Y. Cen.....b10	96⅝
			100	do.....2d call	96⅝
2,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	92¾	100	do.....b10	96⅝
3,000	do.....	92¾	200	Erie Railroad.....	86⅛
47,000	Tenn. 6s.....	85	300	do.....	86⅞
10,000	O. & M. Cer.....	27¾	300	do.....2d call	86⅞
1,000	Erie 5th M.....	93	600	do.....	87
400	Cum. Coal Pr.....	43	12	Erie R. Pref.....	83½
200	Quick. Min. Co....	48¾	100	Reading R.....	114¾

OPEN BOARD—9½ A. M.

200	New-York Cen....c	96	100	Hud. R. R.....c	106¾
2700	Erie Railway.....	86¾	300	Cleve. & Pitts....c	77⅛
400	do.....	86	700	do.....s3	77⅛
200	do.....b3	86⅞	1400	do.....	77⅜
200	do.....c	86	400	do.....c	77¼
200	do.....s3	86	500	do.....b3	77⅜
600	do.....s3	86⅛	100	Chic. & N. W.....	63⅛
300	do.....b3	86¼	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr...s3	63⅛
200	do.....c	86¼	100	do.....s10	63¼
100	do.....s30	85⅝	100	do.....	63⅝
200	Reading R.....c	114¾	400	do.....	63⅝
200	do.....b3	115	400	do.....s3	63⅜
800	do.....	114¾	300	do.....	63½
400	do.....b10	115	200	P., F. W. & C.....c	97⅜
500	do.....b10	114¾	100	do.....b30	98¼
1400	Mich. S. & N. I....	70⅝	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C...s3	59½
400	do.....b3	70¾	100	do.....c	59½
200	do.....	70¾	100	do.....s3	59½
300	do.....b3	70⅝	100	do.....b3	59½
00	do.....s3	70½	100	do.....	59
1100	do.....c	70½	100	Cumb. Coal.....	42¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.b3	27½	1300	Mich. S. & N. I...c	71½
10,000	do.....s3	27½	1100	do.....	71¼
900	N. Y. Cen. R.....	96⅜	100	do.....b3	71⅛
100	do.....c	96⅜	200	do.....s3	71⅛
100	do.....s3	96⅜	100	do.....b3	71⅛
200	do.....	96⅞	800	do.....	71⅛
100	do.....b3	96⅞	200	do.....b3	71⅛
400	Erie Railroad.....	87	700	Cleve. & Pitts.....	77⅜
100	do.....b3	87⅛	500	do.....	77⅜
200	do.....c	87	700	do.....c	78⅛
400	do.....s3	87	700	do.....s3	78⅛
2400	do.....	87⅛	600	do.....b3	78⅜
1000	do.....b3	87¼	200	do.....s3	78⅜
300	do.....c	87⅛	200	Chic. & R. I.....s3	107¾
600	do.....s3	87⅛	100	do.....	107¾
200	do.....s5	87⅜	400	Chic. & N. W.....b3	30½
700	do.....b6	87⅛	100	do.....	30⅜
300	do.....	87¼	100	do.....b3	30⅜
100	do.....s30	87	100	do.....c	30⅛
400	Reading R.....	115	100	do.....	30¼
200	do.....s3	115	300	do.....b3	30½
200	do.....s3	114¾	100	Chic. & N.W. Pr....	63⅜
200	do.....c	114¾	100	Mil. & P. Du C.....	60⅜
400	do.....b3	115	100	do.....	60⅜
200	do.....	114¾	100	do.....	61
100	do.....c	115	400	Chi., Bur. & Q.....	137
500	Mariposa M. Co....	10¾	100	Canton Co.....b3	40¼
100	do.....b3	11	300	Cum. Coal.....	43

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$3,000	Tenn. 6s.....	85	100	M. So. & N. I.....	71½
100	N. Y. Central....s3	96⅜	100	do.....	71⅜
100	do.....	96⅜	500	do.....	71⅜
100	do.....	96⅞	100	do.....s3	71⅜
300	Erie Railroad.....	87⅛	1800	do.....	72
400	do.....s3	87⅛	200	do.....b3	72
1900	do.....	87⅜	900	do.....	71⅜
300	do.....s3	87⅛	100	do.....s3	71⅜
300	do.....b3	87⅛	100	do.....b3	71⅜
300	do.....s3	87⅜	700	Cleve. & Pitts.....	78⅜
100	do.....b10	87⅛	1100	do.....	78⅜
200	do.....b15	87⅜	200	do.....b3	78⅜
200	Hud. Riv. R.....	106⅜	400	do.....s3	78⅜
100	do.....s3	106⅜	300	Chic. & R. I.....	107¾
100	Mich. Cen. R...b10	112	100	do.....	107⅜
200	Reading R.....	114⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.....	134
2400	do.....s3	114⅜	300	Chic. & N. W.....	30½
100	do.....	114⅜	400	Chi. & N. W. Pr...	63⅜
400	McGr. & W. R...b10	22	100	P., F. W. & C.....s3	97½
200	do.....	23	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C...s3	61
100	Cum. Coal Co.....	42¾	400	do.....	61¼
500	Mar. M. Co.....	11			

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25—P. M.

The general market for Money is active and the rates dear on Merchant paper, and full 7 @ cent. on the hypothecation, at call, of Stocks, and 6@7 ₱ cent. on Gold. So high an interest to carry over Gold has not been paid for several months, but the *Bull* account is fairly sustained at 146 ₱ cent., because of the recent success of the operators on this side of the Gold Room in keeping the price steady as against the gradual sales of the Government. The amount of Gold on the Street and held by speculators in the Bank of New-York is on the increase, while the prospect of an export demand to relieve this supply recedes on a falling market for Exchange. A standard house offered to draw on London at 108¾ ₱ cent., and Southern Bank bills were done as low as 108½ ₱ cent.

The Treasury Office disbursed to-day $737,000 in Gold for November Interest, nearly the whole of which was immediately sold in the market. The Customs demand of the day was $262,000. The additional supply on the Street since Saturday on the operations of the Treasury alone is believed to be equal to about $1,500,000, including the sales for Government account in the open market, and the excess of Gold Interest payments over the Customs receipts. At a late hour the price yielded from 146@145¾ to 145½@145¾ ₱ cent., and there was a further decline in Exchange from 108¾@¾ to 108¾@1 ₱ cent.

Among the Stock Brokers, Money was not especially close, to-day, though a quick demand was felt throughout the Street. The Railway speculation was 1 ₱ cent. higher than the latest sales of Tuesday, and Government Stocks were firm, especially for the 7-30 Currency Loans, which attract orders from the country and considerable retail purchases at the counters of the great dealers in Government Securities in Wall-street. In Erie shares, the dealings to-day were on a liberal scale at the recovery of 1 ₱ cent., and also in Cleveland and Pittsburgh. A fair amount of business done in the other New-York and Western Roads. Industrious efforts are made by the *short* interest in Erie to create the belief that the Atlantic and Great Western Company are striking out a New-Jersey and Pennsylvania connection to the West, to the abandonment of the Erie hence to Salamanca, but there is no substantial proof or plausibility that anything of the sort has been determined upon; nor have the negotiations for a closer connection, heretofore alluded to, between the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western been brought to a final or unfriendly conclusion. In the event they should result in failure of a permanent good understanding, we should deem it much more likely that the Atlantic and Great Western would aim, after a year or two, to run their own line into New-York, in place of using, by a third rail, some three or more separate corporations through New-Jersey and Northern Pennsylvania. Our present belief is, that the broad-gauge interests of the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western are, and ought to remain inseparable; but if it be really a foregone conclusion with the leading managers of either party—as hinted at, though probably for stockholding objects—to render a close connection incompatible with good neighborhood, the sequel may possibly be another broad-gauge route from New-York to the West, not at present needed by the demands of trade.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday afternoon. The Railways show considerable firmness, though not a very active business. The prices are quite stubborn on nearly the whole list, and are advancing at the close on Erie shares and Michigan Southern. Governments have been steady throughout the day:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s.....	92⅞	92⅞	Northwest.....	30½	30¼
U. S. 5-20s.....	103⅝	103⅞	N. West Pref....	63½	63½
U. S. 6-30s.....	97⅛	97¼	Rock Island.....	106⅜	107⅜
N. Y. Central.....	96	96⅜	Fort Wayne.....	97½	97½
Erie.....	85½	87⅛	Cumb'land Coal.	42½	42⅝
Hudson.....	105⅜	106⅜	Quicksilver.....	48¼	48
Reading.....	114⅞	114⅞	Mariposa.....	11	11
Mich. Southern..	70⅜	72	Canton.....	40¼	40¼
Illinois Central..	133¼	134	Ohio Certificates	27¼	27¼
Pittsburgh.....	77⅞	78⅜	American Gold .	146¾	145¾

Tennessee 6 per cent. Bonds were in demand to-day at 86⅛ at the Open Board.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York.....	114	Bank of N. America.	106
Manhattan.....	127	Hanover.....	108
Merchants'.....	110	Irving.....	108
Mechanics'.....	110	Metropolitan.....	117
America.....	130	People's.....	110
Phenix.....	99	Market.....	110
North River.....	120	Shoe and Leather....	100
Fulton.....	145	Corn Exchange.....	109
Dry Dock.....	115	St. Nicholas.....	98
Greenwich.....	130	Commonwealth.....	100
Commerce.....	106	Park.....	141
American Exchange.	116	Central National....	108
Pacific.....	150	Fourth National.....	95
Chatham.....	130	Ninth National.....	103

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883.....	93¼	Alton & T. H. 2ds pref..	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887.....	91	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.....	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876.....	100	Tol. & Wab 1st M.....	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con 1876.	103	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex'd..	90
Erie 7s, 2d mort. '1879.	103	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.....	77
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83...	95	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M..	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880.	92	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.....	101
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888.	92	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.....	104
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	94	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	80
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69..	102	Chi. & Alton S. F.....	96
Harlem 1st mort., '60-'72	107½	Chi. & Alton 1st mort..	95
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c., '69-'72	109	Chic & Alton Income....	85
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2ds.....	90	Marietta & Cincinnati..	80
Mich. So. & N. I. Line '68..	92¼	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.....	85
Mich. S. & N.I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	98		

We take pleasure in directing attention to the Stock Exchange and Banking card of Messrs. DAKIN, OLCOTT & CO., No. 23 Wall-street, in our advertising columns. Mr. DAKIN is a member of the Stock Exchange Board, and his partners, Messrs. OLCOTT, are the sons of Mr. THOMAS W. OLCOTT, of Albany, by whom they have been thoroughly trained to business in the banking line.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company have made an extra scrip dividend of 20 ₱ cent., and declared a cash half-yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent. on both Stock and new Scrip. The profit to the Shareholders is thus made equal to 26 ₱ cent., exclusive of the market premium on the new Scrip, should they elect to turn into cash.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,764,470 19; including for Customs, $262,000; payments, $3,086,966 49; on account of Loan, $82,000; balance, $61,582,-089 15.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1865.

☞ The undersigned commissioners appointed for the City and State of New-York, have THIS DAY opened at the office of CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON, No. 59 Exchange-place, books of subscription for the capital stock of the NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY, which will be organized in the City of Richmond on Monday, the 30th inst., in accordance with an act of the Legislature of Virginia. The business men of New-York are invited to call and subscribe for stock in this enterprise, patriotic in its purpose and important to the commercial interests of the whole country. In order that the New-York stockholders may be present in person or by proxy at the organization of the company, the books will be closed on Saturday, th 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The amount of stock allotted to the City of New-York for the present will be limited to $800,000. Printed circulars, containing further information as to this enterprise, may be had at the room of the commissioners.

FRANCIS SKIDDY,
FRANCIS H. MACEY,
BENJAMIN HART,
WILLIAM R. KIRKLAND,
SAMUEL C. REED.

☞ UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st.

CASH CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. Which may be made and withdrawn at any time.
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

FUN FOR THE FENIANS.—This is just what the patriotic boys desire, and we request them to read the advertisement of the PHUNNY FELLOW, in another column.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW STYLE.—Gentlemen who wish a stylish and becoming Fall and Winter Hat should call at No. 533 Broadway, in the Prescott House, and procure one of KNOX'S latest productions—unmistakably the handsomest Hats ever manufactured. Business is thriving with KNOX, and his popularity is as great as ever.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY ONE who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as meats, soups and gravies, boning, larding and pastry, and anything required in a private family; can come well recommended from her last employer. Call for two days, if not engaged, at No. 147 5th-av., corner 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY TWO RESPECTable young women, one as cook, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; have the very best of city reference, where they have lived for the last ten years. Can be seen for two days at No. 218 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN COOK, A SITUAtion; is a thorough cook; understands cooking all kinds of game, meats, soups, making jellies, pastries, preserves, &c.; a most respectable woman, and has the highest references. Inquire for GERMAN COOK, at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPEtent persons, one as cook or laundress, the other as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing. Apply for two days, at their present employer's No. 118 Madison-av., corner of 31st-st., where they may be seen, if not engaged. Best of references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman, who has broken up housekeeping, in a private family; is a good fine washer and plain sewer, and can do chamberwork; would be found a useful and reliable person. Can be seen at No. 121 24th-st., top floor, back room, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Englishwoman, as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; has excellent city reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as second cook; would assist with the washing if required; can furnish the best of city reference. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 438 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; permanent place preferred; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 146 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; city reference. Can be seen from 11 to 2, at No. 59 University-place, corner 12th-st. No washing.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse in a private family; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has had several years' experience; has first-class city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; has good city reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 East 23d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or chambermaid; understands her business thoroughly; best of city reference. Apply at No. 348 11th-av., between 42d and 43d sts., in bakery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands the care of children; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 35 43d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young Protestant woman as chambermaid and laundress, or fine washing, or as laundress; fully competent for either; best city reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A